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GREAT ROUND WORLD

AND WHAT IS GOING ON IN IT



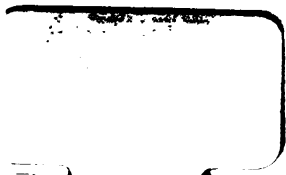
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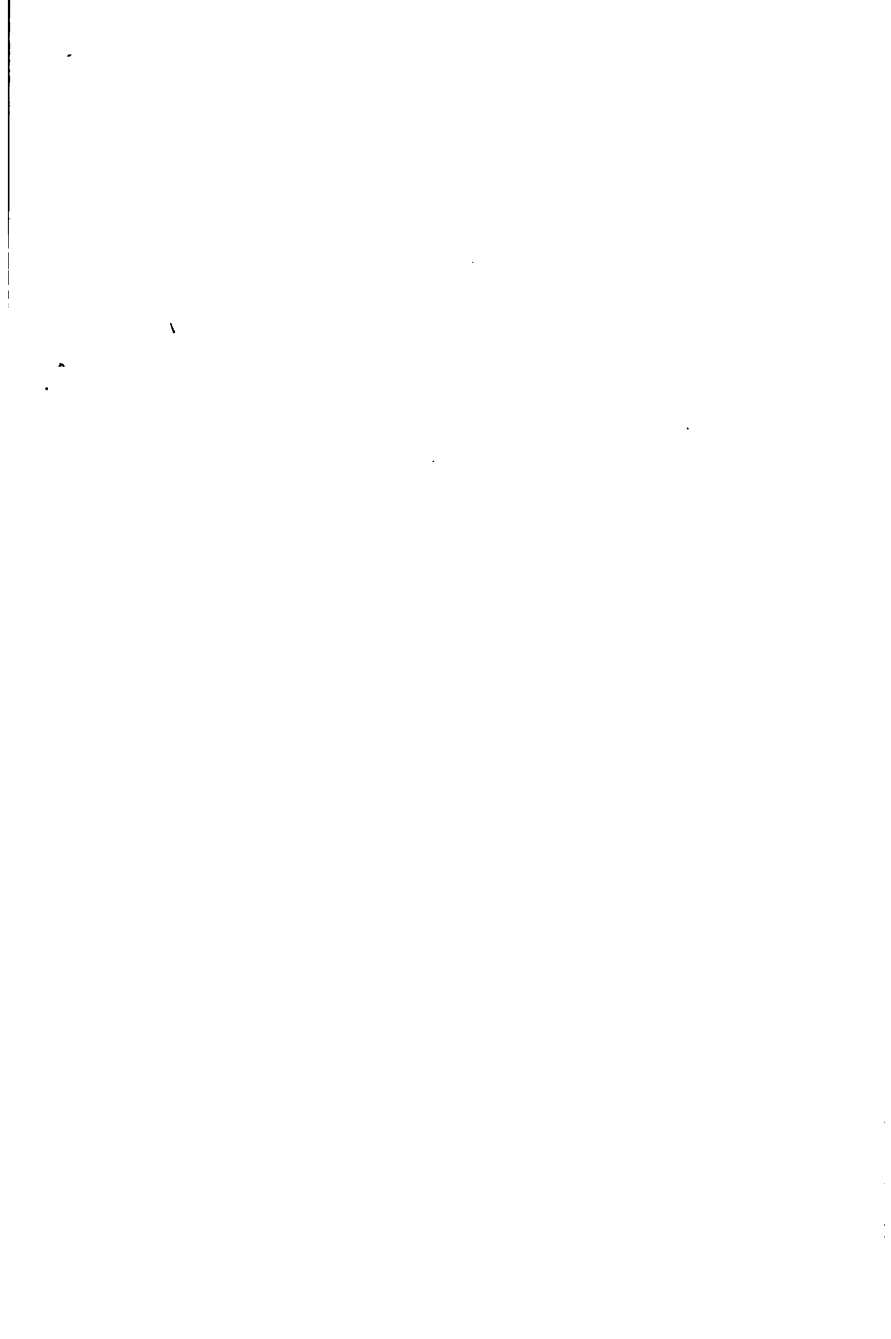
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THE GREAT ROUND WORLD

A
HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

PART VIII.

OCTOBER 6 to DECEMBER 29
1898



THE GREAT ROUND WORLD PUB. CO.

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The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. II., No. 40.

OCTOBER 6, 1898

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With the Editor

THE opening of schools has sent to our letter-box many letters from all parts of the country, which demonstrate the great interest taken in current events. A number of very interesting ones have been received from San Francisco, in which many questions are asked in reference to matters of interest to our subscribers. Some of these questions our space is too limited to answer as fully as we would wish. We print them, however, with the answers, below. The letters themselves we should have gladly printed in full if it had been possible to find space.

"F. M." asks:

"(1) Can the United States lawfully claim control over a part of the Chinese Empire as well as can Russia, France, and England?

"(2) In the event of Uncle Sam's obtaining a sphere of influence in China, would the power of the United States be increased?

"(3) What benefits would be likely to accrue to the United States from an alliance with England?

"(4) Is not the Anglo-American alliance opposed to the principles of Washington, who said, 'Friendship for all, but entangling alliance with none'?

"(5) Is not territorial expansion contrary to the principles of the Monroe Doctrine?"

Answers.—(1) Under similar circumstances, yes. (2) If by "power" influence is meant, yes, it probably would. (3) It is an open question whether she would be benefited; many people think not. (4) It would seem to be. (5) The spirit of it, yes, when the United States seeks territory beyond this continent.

"K. M." asks:

"(1) Could Spain prevent the United States making a present of the Philippines to any friendly European nation?

"(2) If the United States should keep the Philippine Islands, would it in any way greatly benefit the United States?

"(3) About how much was the yearly income of Spain from the Philippine Islands?

"(4) Are the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands civilized people? If so, what is their language and religion?"

Answers.—(1) Under present conditions, Spain alone could not dictate to the United States. (2) This is a disputed question; opinion is almost evenly divided. (3) Very small, as the expense of the maintenance of the sovereignty was enormous. (4) The great bulk of the population is made up of Malays, but partly civilized or Christianized.

"N. A." asks:

"(1) What is the special use of Gatling guns?

"(2) To what distance can a shell be thrown from the modern man-of-war?

"(3) Have the guns on shore greater propelling power than those on the ships?

"(4) Of what are the modern shells composed?"

Answers.—(1) To resist attack, or to attack, at close quarters. (2) The larger guns can throw shells effectively from seven to ten miles. (3) No greater propelling force. (4) Generally of steel.



JAPAN.

View of Principal Street in Hakone, a Typical Country Village.

Current History

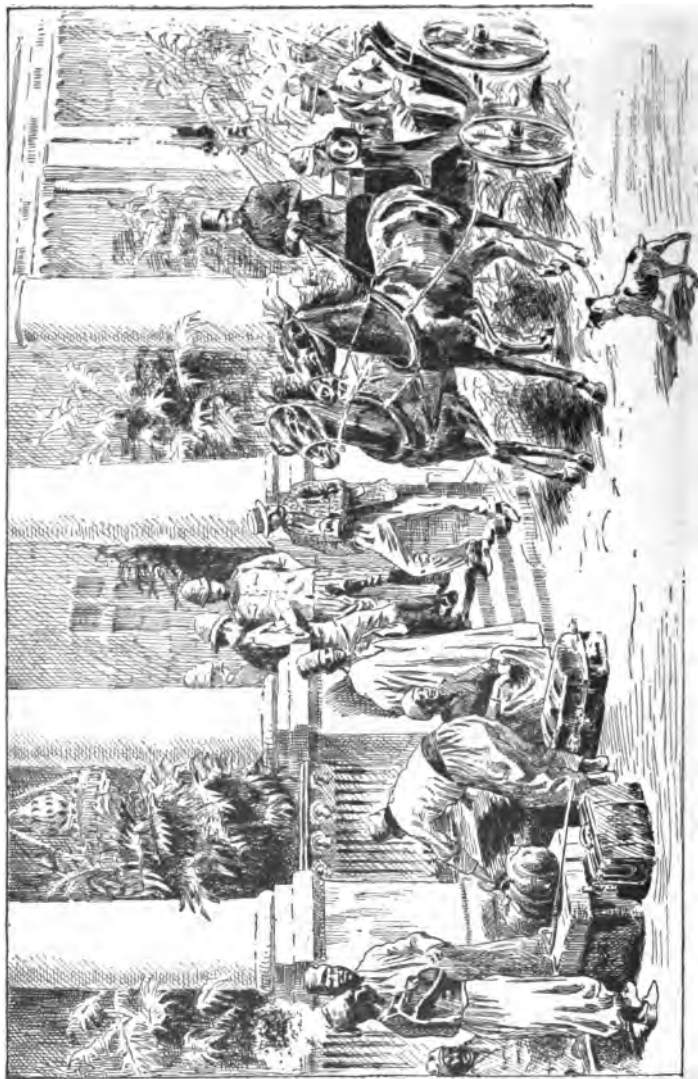


A CAIRO despatch, dated September 25th, announced that General Lord Herbert Kitchener, the Sirdar, or commander-in-chief of the Egyptian Army, and commander of the British forces engaged in the Nile campaign, had established posts at Fashoda and on the Sobat River.

In No. 97 of *THE GREAT ROUND WORLD* we described the victory of General Kitchener over the Dervish troops at Omdurman and the occupation of Khartoum. We outlined the objects of the march and expedition in our issue of September 22d, it being reported that the French, under Major Marchand, had occupied Fashoda, some four hundred miles south of Khartoum.

Other despatches say that General Kitchener found the Marchand expedition at Fashoda, whereupon the British commander notified the French Major that the territory was British and that the French must retire. This the French officer declined to do unless so ordered by his Government. General Kitchener then notified Major Marchand that the British insisted on their claims, but would leave the matter to be settled by diplomacy. He then hoisted the British and Egyptian flags with due ceremony, and left three regiments, the Cameron Highlanders and the Eleventh and Thirteenth Soudanese, to protect the British flag, and returned to Khartoum.

Authority for pronounciation of proper names : Century Dictionary.



A SOUDAN MAIL DAY IN CAIRO.

Sketch taken in front of the Hotel Continental.

The French claim to Fashoda is based upon the assumption that it has never belonged to Egypt but to the local native tribes, and that, therefore, France is entitled to take it by what is known as original conquest. In other words, France claims Fashoda on the ground that she was the first of the big African land-grabbers to hoist her flag at Fashoda.

France also claims that, even if Egypt did possess Fashoda in the past, she abandoned it long ago.

As a matter of fact, Fashoda and the whole province of Kordofan were formerly possessed by Egypt and were governed by Egyptian officials.

The rebellions of the Dervishes compelled her to withdraw from Fashoda, Khartoum, and many other places; but she never relinquished her rights to the territory evacuated. Egypt, or Great Britain acting for her, has now reoccupied Khartoum and Fashoda with powerful forces, while the French force at the latter place is nothing more than an exploring party.

Besides, the possession of Fashoda would not be of any real benefit to France, unless as a means of annoying Great Britain, while its possession is of vital importance to the British in the establishment of the contemplated trade-route from Cape Town to Cairo.

The Sobat River, upon which General Kitchener has established a military post, runs into the Nile about sixty miles south of Fashoda. This is a strategic move, as the Sobat River runs northwestward almost from the borders of Abyssinia. The French are said to be very desirous of getting the Abyssinians to help them against the British.





WHILE the British are advancing in Africa we are pushing on in Porto Rico, and are preparing for work in Cuba. There the rainy season is at an end, and the occupation of that island by the troops of the United States will soon be accomplished. The first 10,000 men will, it is planned, be landed by the middle of October, and this force will be promptly followed by about 30,000 additional troops. Our Government does not intend to wait until the Spanish troops have left Cuba, as several months must necessarily elapse before the Spaniards, who number about 130,000 men, can be shipped back to Spain.

The evacuation of Porto Rico by the Spaniards is progressing slowly but satisfactorily.

The American school system, by far the best in the world, will soon be introduced in Cuba and Porto Rico, although all the details of this work have not been completed. But it is proposed that a portion of the revenues of our newly acquired territories shall be appropriated for educational purposes, investigating the needs of the people of those islands, training teachers, and building schoolhouses.

Acting upon instructions from Washington, the American authorities at Santiago de Cuba have taken steps to have schools opened there on the first Monday in October.





THE preparations made to settle the Porto Rican, Cuban, and Philippine questions will not complete the heavy year's work of our Government.

We outlined in No. 97 of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD the interests of the United States in the Samoan Islands, where the death of King Malietoa gives us another difficult problem to solve. We showed how the islands are governed under an agreement between the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, the three Powers being represented by a Chief Justice, selected by them, and we intimated that Germany might cause trouble in Samoa. Recent advices from Samoa show we were right. Had it not been for the fact that the British gunboat *Ringdove* was at Apia, the capital of the islands, at the time of Malietoa's death, the Germans, it is said, would have hoisted their flag there. It is also reported that the Germans intend to seat a chief named Mataafa on the throne, as he is a man they can control. Another chief, Tamasese, also aspires to be King of Samoa, and he may induce his followers to take up arms if his claims are disregarded.

Tamasese replaced Malietoa as king in 1887, when the latter was deposed on the charge of robbery and maltreating Germans. The next year Mataafa headed an insurrection against Tamasese, and was victorious over the latter's forces.

The Germans, however, intervened and declared war on Mataafa. This caused an assembling of war-ships at Apia, and on March 15th, 1889, a great storm

arose, during which three of our war-vessels and three German ships were driven ashore and destroyed. We lost about fifty men drowned, and the Germans lost nearly a hundred.

In June, 1889, a conference on Samoan affairs was held at Berlin, between representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, and the islands were declared independent neutral territory. In addition, it was decided the three Powers were to have equal rights in Samoa, Malietoa was recognized as king, and a supreme court for the islands was created.

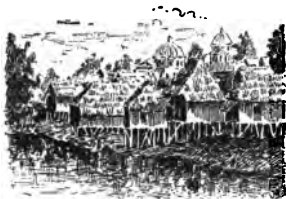
Mataafa later came to the support of Malietoa, and some time afterward the latter resigned his kingdom to Mataafa, contenting himself with the rank of vice-king. This, however, did not suit the Powers, and Malietoa was reinstated.

In 1893 Mataafa again rebelled, but was subdued and transported to Kakafo island, where he has since remained. Mataafa is now understood to be thoroughly German in his sympathies.

The latest advices were that the United States, British, and German consuls, with the chief justice of Samoa and the president of the municipal council of Apia, had formed a Board of Control to govern the islands until a successor to King Malietoa is elected.

The late king left a daughter, Faimao, who is described as being an attractive girl. She is being educated at a London missionaries' society school, near Apia.



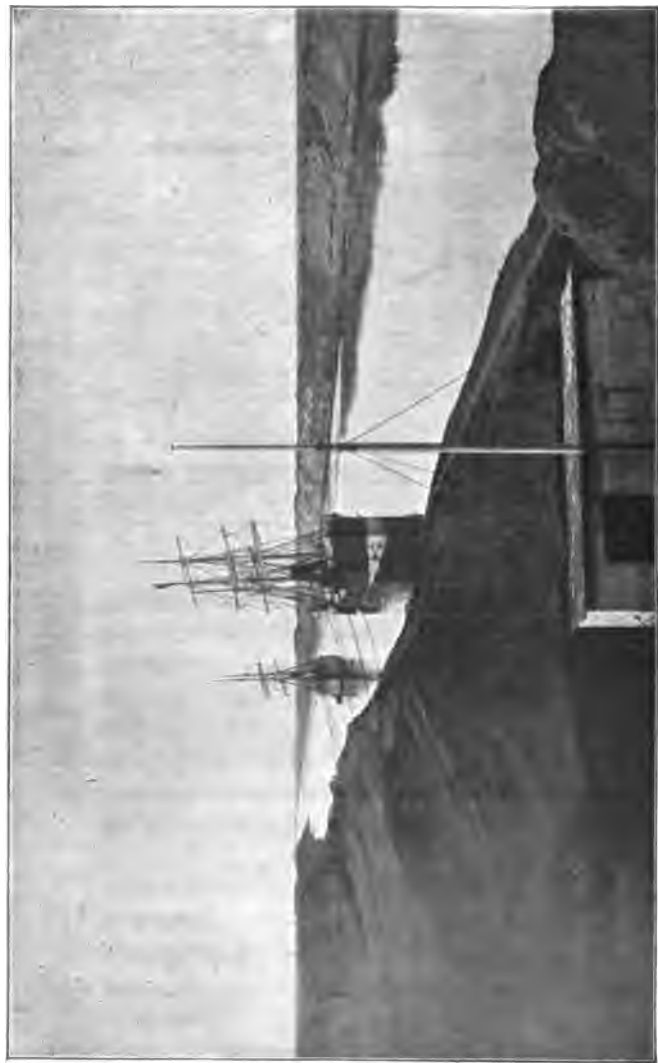


WHILE our Government is attending to the military features of our foreign policy with admirable promptness, the Philadelphia Commercial Museum has sent a Trade Commission to the Philippine Islands. Its members will spend several months there for the purpose of collecting information about the commerce of that part of the world. Communication will be arranged between business houses in the Philippines and the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, samples of the goods used there will be collected and sent to Philadelphia, and our people will undoubtedly try to manufacture better and cheaper articles.

The Philippine Islands have a population of about 10,000,000 souls, the imports amount to about \$10,000,000 yearly, and the exports total up about \$20,000,000. But both imports and exports will undoubtedly be greatly increased under the future administration of the Philippine Islands. In 1897 the imports of raw products from these islands into the United States were valued at about \$41,000,000, while the exports from this country to the Philippines during the same year were less than \$100,000 in value.

There is only one railroad in the islands. It runs from Manila to Dagupin, a distance of one hundred and twenty-three miles.

Incidentally, had it not been for a fire-engine imported from the United States, the whole city of Manila, which has a population of 300,000 persons,



EGYPT.

Steamers tied up at a "Gare" or Turn-out in the Suez Canal.

would have been destroyed by a fire which broke out there on February 1st of the present year.

The action of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum is on a line with the plans carefully followed for years by the German Government in its efforts to foster German trade at the expense of other countries all over the world. It has commercial agents almost everywhere. They collect samples of goods, which are sent to Germany for the manufacturers of that country to examine and improve upon in cheapness, if not in quality.

One of the most influential German papers recently said:

"We are a military people, and our merchants entered upon the battle for existence and expansion on the lines laid down by our general staff: troops concentrated, reconnoitring parties ahead, leadership in the hands of a tried and battle-worn commander. Above all, no hasty pushing forward, no false step, no false economy.

"Export societies sprang up in all industrial centres of the Fatherland, and the Central Society for Mercantile Geography did the general staff work for all. The Central Society has offices in Berlin, and has access to the reports and to the informatory resources of the Foreign Office. The promotion of German interests in foreign lands is its prime object. Its methods are partly scientific and partly political. It controls an international banking institute and issues informatory periodicals and pamphlets."

Then there is the German Colonial Society, the Saxon Export Society, and the Society of Berlin Merchants and Industrials, all striving hard to build

up, systematically, German trade in foreign countries. The Colonial Society alone has 250 agents travelling in Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, while the Saxon Society has spent nearly 500,000 marks (about \$125,000) in exploring foreign countries for the benefit of the textile industries of Saxony.

Some of the big Hamburg firms, known as export agencies, maintain perfect museums of industrial products of all kinds, and the Society of Export Agents publishes a directory of foreign dealers and buyers throughout the world.

As an example of the German business methods we must contend with in our colonies and elsewhere, the following story is told: German needles and pins, it appears, have triumphed in China over the better qualities manufactured by other countries, simply because the Germans packed their pins and needles in red papers, while the British packed their goods in black papers. The agents in China of the German manufacturers notified them that black, in the Chinese Empire, signifies misfortune, while red is looked upon as meaning good luck.



WITH American enterprise already at work in the Philippines, a representative of Aguinaldo, Filippo Agoncillo, and José Lopez, his interpreter, arrived at San Francisco recently on their way to Washington and Paris. At our capital they made representations to the President in behalf of the Philippine insurgents, and at the French

capital they may appear before the Peace Commissioners.

On the same steamer came the full text of Aguinaldo's appeal to the Powers to recognize the belligerency of the Philippines and the independence of the so-called government of the insurgents. It is as follows:

"To the Foreign Powers.

"The revolutionary Government of the Philippines, which was constituted according to the scheme explained in the proclamation dated June 23d, in which the true causes of the Philippine revolution were set forth, has demonstrated that this popular movement is due to the unanimous desire for just laws by a people who aspire to progress and perfection, and which can only be obtained by the one road to liberty. This revolution actually dominates the provinces of Cavité, Bantangas, Mindoro, Tayabas, Laguna, Morong, Bulacan, Bataan, Pampanga, Nuevooija, Tarlae, Pangasinan, Union, Infanta y Zambales, and the capital city of Manila. In these provinces there reign good order and perfect tranquillity, laws are administered by authorities who were elected by the people according to the regulations of organic decrees of June 18th and 23d. The revolution also has some 9,000 prisoners of war, and these are treated with all the usages and regulations of civilized warfare and humanitarian sentiment. On a war footing we have 30,000 combatants organized in the form of a regular army. In this condition the chiefs of communities in the before-mentioned provinces, desirous of interpreting the sentiments that animate those by whom they have been chosen, having proclaimed the independence of

the Philippines, have requested the revolutionary Government to entreat and pray of the foreign Governments the acknowledgment of the belligerency and independence of the Philippines. To prove the complete security in which the Philippines now live, how they are both able and willing to govern themselves, the accompanying documents, signed by the chiefs, is submitted with appeal. By authority vested in me as President of the Revolutionary Government of the Philippines, and in the name and as the representative of these people, I implore the aid of all the powers of the civilized world, and beg them earnestly to proceed with the formal recognition of the belligerency of the Philippines and the independence of the Government. The Powers are the means designated by Providence to maintain the equilibrium between peoples, supporting the weak and checking the strong, and thus by this means there will be realized complete justice and indefinite progress of humanity.

“EMILIO AGUINALDO.

“BACOB, August 6th, 1898.”



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EXTRAVAGANCE in anything should be condemned, and Governments should set the example of economy. But they do not always do so. For instance, the United States Peace Commission, now in Paris, can never complain of being badly provided with funds. In fact, it would seem from published figures that our Government has been very extravagant in the

matter. It is estimated that the Commission will cost this country about \$250,000 for about two months' work. Commissioner Day, it appears, receives a fee of \$25,000; Commissioner Reid will get the same amount; Secretary Moore must get along with \$20,000, and the salaries of the other Commissioners and attachés amount to \$50,000. The transportation bills of the 35 persons in the party are estimated to total up \$25,000, about \$90,000 is set apart for "personal expenses," and the sum of \$20,000 is allotted for entertainment in Paris.

The most glaring feature of this seeming extravagance is that our Government is paying the expenses of all the ladies of the party, and the Commissioners and attachés, etc., are in nearly every case accompanied by their wives. In fact, the trip of the Peace Commission has all the features of a picnic at the taxpayers' expense. It is difficult to see why the Treaty of Peace could not have been drawn up at Washington and by our regular Government employees, or else by a Commission composed of members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

As a contrast, it may be noted that the Spanish Peace Commissioners are to receive 8,000 francs, or \$1,600 per month, and expenses, though the President of the Commission (who is President of the Spanish Senate) gets a little more, 12,000 francs, or \$2,400, monthly and expenses.



THE Commission appointed by President McKinley to investigate the charges made against the Medical, Quartermaster's, and Transport Departments of our army held its first meeting at the War

Department, Washington, on September 26th. The following are the members of the Commission:

Gen. Granville M. Dodge, Chairman; J. A. Beaver; Capt. Evan P. Howell; Gen. J. M. Wilson; Gen. A. McD. McCook; Gen. Charles Denby; Gov. Urban A. Woodbury, of Vermont; Col. James A. Sexton, Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Dr. Phineas S. Connor.

It is believed the Commission will not be able to accomplish anything of real value. The general opinion is that the Commissioners have no power to compel the attendance of witnesses or to administer an oath to tell the truth. It is suggested that the war investigation should be conducted by a Congressional Committee; and it is likely that Congress, in any case, will take the matter up on its own account, and ignore the findings of the Commissioners now in session.

The charges brought against certain officials of the Government are too grave to permit of their being examined otherwise than in a most thorough and official manner.



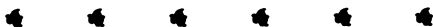
REFERRING to recent revelations regarding the case of Dreyfus, the prisoner of Devil's Island, we said in No. 97 of **THE GREAT ROUND WORLD**:

"The honor of France demands that full justice be done to the prisoner, even at the risk of war with a foreign Power."

The case has been reopened. On September 26th the French Cabinet decided in favor of a revision of the trial of the famous captain of artillery, sentenced to imprisonment for life after having been convicted

by a court-martial of selling French military secrets to the agents of a foreign Power. The documents connected with the trial, and the petition of Mme. Dreyfus, the faithful wife of the prisoner, for a retrial, have been sent to the Court of Cassation. That court is asked to order a new trial on the ground that the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, formerly of the Intelligence Department of the War Office, confessed, just before he committed suicide, to having forged one of the important documents which brought about the conviction.

The decision of the Government of France in this matter has done much to re-establish the French Republic in the estimation of the world. It is to be hoped the good work will not stop until the "ring" which seems to exist in the French army is crushed out of existence.



NAVAL Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson, the hero of the *Merrimac*, has added to his laurels. It was announced on September 25th, from Guantanamo, that the Spanish armored cruiser *Maria Teresa*, the flagship of Admiral

Cervera at the battle of Santiago, had arrived at Guantanamo Bay, under her own steam. By the use of dynamite, Hobson got the warship off the rocks on which she had rested since July 3d, and now she will take the place in our navy formerly occupied by the *Maine*.

Besides this, Hobson says he can raise another of the Spanish ships, the *Cristobal Colon*, in a week, with the use of air-bags, if he is given authority to make the attempt. He expects to return to New York on the *Colon*; but Commodore Watson, who is in command of our fleet in those waters, says Hobson cannot raise the *Colon*. That vessel, by the way, was not much damaged by the shells of our fleet. When her commander saw that escape was impossible, he caused all the valves in her bottom to be opened and she soon sank. These valves, termed sea-cocks, are used to admit into ships salt water which is afterward condensed or deprived of its salt by evaporation and used for the boilers. As the boilers of such large vessels use a great deal of water, these valves are very large, and if opened so as to admit water into a vessel they are like so many great leaks, and will soon sink her.

The *Infanta Maria Teresa*, to give the warship her full name, originally cost about \$3,000,000. She was built at Bilbao (also written Bilboa), Spain, in 1890, has an armor belt 12 inches thick, and is calculated to steam over 20 knots an hour. Her heaviest guns are two 11-inch guns and ten 5-inch guns; but she will in all probability be re-armed with guns of the latest American manufacture.

When in commission, or ready for sea, the *Maria Teresa* has a crew of 500 men.

The *Cristobal Colon* was formerly the *Giuseppe Garibaldi*. She was built in Italy, during the year 1896, and is a very fine vessel. Her armor belt is only six inches thick; but it is of what is known as Harvey-ized steel, or steel prepared according to the Harvey process. This manner of handling the metal gives it

twice the strength of armor not "Harveyized." The armor belt can, therefore, be lighter, thus enabling the builders to use the weight saved in a more advantageous way.

The heaviest guns of the *Colon* are two 11-inch guns and ten 5-inch guns. Her speed was 20 knots an hour.



THE remains of the great Spanish Admiral, Christopher Columbus, were, says a Havana despatch of September 26th, removed that day from the sarcophagus in the Cathedral, and were placed in a specially constructed casket, preparatory to their shipment to Spain. This was done with the Cathedral doors closed and the building guarded by police. The only officials present were Captain-General Blanco, the Military Governor of Havana, General Arolas; the Civil Governor, Señor Castro, and the President of the Colonial Government, Señor Galves.

It is to be regretted that the moving of the remains took place in secret, for there is much doubt as to whether they really rested in the Cathedral of Havana.

The people of Santo Domingo claim the remains of the great sailor rest in the Cathedral there. The people of Havana, on the other hand, assert that the remains have been in their Cathedral since January 19th, 1796, when they were brought there from Santo Domingo after that island had been ceded to France by Spain.

The remains of Columbus were transferred from Valladolid, Spain, where Columbus died on May 20th, 1506, to Seville, in 1513, where the body was

placed in the Carthusian Monastery of Las Cuevas, where was also placed the body of Diego Columbus, his eldest son and a former Governor-General of Hispaniola, the island now forming the two republics of Santo Domingo and Hayti. In 1536, it appears, the remains of Christopher Columbus and Diego Columbus were taken from the monastery and carried across the Atlantic to San Domingo, which is near Cuba. From there, the Spaniards claim, the remains of Christopher Columbus, with much ceremony, were transferred to the Cathedral of Havana in 1795-96, when San Domingo was ceded by Spain to France. But the people of San Domingo allege that a mistake was made, and that the remains transferred to Havana were those of Diego Columbus, and not those of Christopher Columbus. They add that this fact was established in the following manner: Shortly before his death, Christopher Columbus, deeply aggrieved by the injustice and cruelty with which he had been treated by the Spaniards, begged that the chains in which he had been brought back a prisoner from the West Indies, and which he had always kept in his room, be buried in the coffin with him, and this is said to have been done by the members of his family without the knowledge of the Spanish officials. A reference to this matter is said to have been made in the will of the great Admiral, and when the question arose as to the identity of the remains at Havana, an investigation is reported to have been made by a Frenchman with the result that it was established that the remains of Christopher Columbus are still resting at San Domingo. The Spaniards, however, deny this, and say no mistake is possible.

It seems a pity that there should be any doubt in this matter, and it is further to be regretted that the remains of Christopher Columbus, if they are at Havana, should be taken back to Spain. We cannot help thinking that our officials should have made a strong fight on the subject, and that they could have conceded a great deal in order that what is left of the discoverer of the New World might remain under our care forever.



THE American Peace Commission arrived in Paris on September 26th, and held its first meeting, as a body, on the following day.

Despatches from newspaper men who have accompanied our Commissioners across the ocean contain gloomy forebodings. They say the diplomatic atmosphere of the French capital does not incline toward the United States, and a prominent diplomat said the Spanish Commissioners will retire if our representatives insist upon the retention of Manila and the island of Luzon. He added that our Government would at least have to threaten a resumption of hostilities before we gain our point.

In the mean while there are more rumors of German intrigues in the Philippine Islands, and a despatch from Hong-Kong says France has promised to recognize the so-called Philippine Republic.

Perhaps, after all, General "Joe" Wheeler was right when he said the war with Spain was not yet over. In any case, the wisdom of our Government in reinforcing Rear-Admiral Dewey and General Otis is clearly demonstrated.

The French newspapers made no comment upon the arrival of the Peace Commissioners at Paris. They simply noted the fact that they had arrived at the capital.

The French Government, however, has taken great pains to treat the American and Spanish Commissioners in precisely the same manner.



ALTHOUGH Turkey yielded to the demands of the British Admiral in Cretan waters, surrendered to him for trial the ring-leaders of the recent massacres, and began the disarmament of the Bashi-Bazouks, or irregular Turkish troops in Crete, the trouble in the East is not over. The Powers see clearly that the complete evacuation of the

island by the troops of the Sultan is the only means of restoring order there permanently. Therefore, Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy are understood to have been preparing a written agreement for the pacification of Crete, which will include a plan for coercing into submission the Sultan of Turkey, who claims jurisdiction of the island. It is further said the Powers mentioned have irrevocably decided to settle the Cretan question immediately, and that they will not hesitate to send their fleets to the Dardanelles and beyond, if necessary. The Straits of Dardanelles lead

into the Sea of Marmora, which in turn leads to Constantinople, the capital of Turkey.

Another despatch, published September 27th, said that Turkey must comply with the demands of the Powers by October 11th, otherwise they will blockade certain places in Crete by land and sea.

The Sultan of Turkey is a wily old diplomat, who has heard threats of this description many times before, and he has always escaped trouble by playing the jealousies of one Power against another. He will doubtless try to do this once more.



Latest News

A Chinese Imperial edict, issued on September 27th, shows that the worst result anticipated is probably to follow the overthrow of the young Emperor and his reform advisers and the return of the Dowager Empress, supported by her Russian sympathizers, to power. This edict, or order, practically rescinds all the reform measures proposed or inaugurated by the Emperor with the view of introducing Western and European civilization into China. This cannot but encourage the leaders of the revolutions in the Southern and Central parts of the Chinese Empire.

It seems that the arrival of General Sir Herbert Kitchener at Fashoda was in the nature of a God-send to the French. Major Marchand, the French commander there, admitted in conversation, according to a despatch from Cairo, that the arrival of the British forces saved his small detachment of Senegalese troops and himself from being annihilated by the Dervishes.

The Powers, it was semi-officially announced in Vienna, on September 27th, have determined, if Turkey does not submit by October 11th to their demands for the pacification of the island of Crete, to blockade certain places there, both by land and sea.

President McKinley, in instructing the Army Investigation Committee previous to the commencement of its work, is quoted as having remarked:

"If your investigation shows that any fault lies with Secretary of War Alger, or with Adjutant-General Corbin, or with Quartermaster-General Ludington, or Commissary-General Egan, or Surgeon-General Sternberg, or with any other bureau chief in the War Department, the resignation of the official or officials who are found to be at fault will be at once demanded."

The President also gave the Commissioners to understand that they were to make thorough investigation into every department of the army.

Brigadier-General Greene, who arrived in Washington on September 27th from Manila, personally handed to Acting Secretary of State Allen a communication from Rear-Admiral Dewey, which it is understood, contains his views as to the disposition of the Philippine Islands; a copy was subsequently sent to the President, and another copy was forwarded to the United States Peace Commission at Paris for its consideration. It is understood that Admiral Dewey believes the United States should occupy the island of Luzon, upon which Manila is situated, and that this country should establish a practical protectorate over the remainder of the islands.

Although Brigadier-General Greene declined to discuss the Philippine question for publication, the impression was gathered from his conversation that the only solution of the Philippine question is the occupation of the entire group by the forces of the United States.

Rear-Admiral Dewey, it was announced in a despatch from Manila on September 27th, has again distinguished himself. He promptly seized the American steamer *Abbie*, which had landed arms for the insurgents. He was commended by the Secretary of our Navy for so doing.

Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, while at Washington on September 27th, on his way to Paris, where he hopes to place the views of the insurgents before the Peace Commissioners, said:

"We first of all desire, as a nation, absolute independence. If the United States is unwilling to accord us that, then the next thing would be the establishment of a protectorate by the United States. The third would be to become a colonial possession of the United States. Should all these propositions fail, we should prefer to become a possession of Great Britain. We want to become associated with a nation of progress."

Advices from Santiago de Cuba show that the insurgents at Manzanillo are committing depredations, destroying property and refusing to allow work on the plantations. In addition, they have been demanding tribute from every one, have been terrorizing peaceful people, and threatening the confiscation of

the property of merchants and planters. Complaints on the subject were made to the American commander at Santiago de Cuba, General Wood.

On the other hand, the Cubans earnestly request General Wood to send food and clothing for the insurgents to Manzanillo. The American commander, however, refused to send the supplies asked for, as he had private information showing that work is obtainable at Manzanillo, but that the Cubans will not work.

A Havana despatch, on September 27th, said a lawless state of affairs existed near Guines, where the Cubans would not allow any work to be done, and were even openly threatening hostilities to the United States. They proposed to engage in a guerilla warfare against the American forces unless granted absolute independence. They will not listen, it appears, to propositions for the establishment of any other form of government.

General Garcia, the second in command of the Cuban forces, informed our General Lawton, at Santiago de Cuba last week, that there was a very strong feeling among the Cubans regarding the intentions of the Americans, and that they would accept nothing short of complete independence. Any other proposal, the Cuban commander asserted, would probably result in a conflict between the United States and the Cubans. It would seem that we are likely to find the Cubans troublesome subjects to handle.

The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. II., No. 41.

OCTOBER 13, 1898

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With the Editor

THE London *Spectator*, in commenting upon the recent developments in the Dreyfus case, says: "Every one is 'suspect,' and 'suspect' of treachery so grave that those who feel the suspicion think death the only adequate or fitting penalty. One half the populace believes that an occult 'syndicate,' representing all Jews and Protestants, and possibly a foreign power—'Gold and Pitt' was the old cry—is deliberately trying to degrade and ruin the chiefs of the French army, and thus prepare the way for some

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great and profitable blow to France. So passionately are they convinced, that they will hardly allow Dreyfusard witnesses to go home alive after giving their testimony in the courts. The other half, which has infinite subdivisions, believes, or, to be more rigidly exact, is inclined to believe, that the army chiefs, or some of them, are aware of some secret in the Dreyfus matter, so dangerous either to France, as the temperate say, or to their own position and credit, as the infuriated say, that rather than endure full investigation they will scruple at nothing—perjury, forgery, or even murder. The people must be in a kind of welter of rage, suspicion, and terror, such as we have hardly seen in France since the worst days of the Revolution. That they should be, is no matter for surprise, for every Frenchman is personally interested in the army, in which either he or his son has served, and believes that if the centre of the army is tainted till it has secrets to conceal, France herself will ultimately be lost. Deputies may be rogues, the navy may be a nest of corrupt clerks, the very judges may not be beyond suspicion, and still France may survive; but if the War Office is suspect, what is there left to believe in as a rock of shelter?"

In 1896 there was published in the *Cornhill Magazine* a translation of the "Memoirs of a Soudanese Soldier" (Ali Effendi Gifoon, an officer of a Soudanese regiment and a man of high character), in which appears the following account of a very remarkable prophecy concerning the Soudan war and the battle of Kerrere, or Omdurman:

"I remember the great Sayid Hassan el Morghani

of Kassala uttering prophecies which were generally ridiculed then, but which are rapidly being justified as events go on. The burden of Morghani's prophecies was that evil times were in store for the Soudan. The flame of fitna, or insurrection, would not first appear in the Soudan, but the fire would be kindled in Egypt itself. Then the whole Soudan would rise, and the people would not be appeased until the land had been deluged in blood and entire tribes had disappeared off the face of the earth. The work of reconquest and re-establishment of order would fall upon the Ingleez, who after suppressing the revolt in Egypt and gradually having arranged the affairs of that country, would finally occupy the Soudan, and would rule the Turk and the Soudanese together for a period of five years. These mighty Ingleez were, he said, a people from the North, tall of stature, and of white complexion.

The struggle for the final supremacy would take place on the great plain of Kerrere to the north of Omdurman; and pointing to the desert outside Kassala, which is strewn with large white stones, he said: 'After this battle has been fought, the plains of El Kerrere will be strewn with human skulls as thickly as it is now covered with stones.' "

Not alone is the above prophecy remarkable, having been made a number of years ago, but there is also a strange similarity in the ending to the following words used by the correspondent who described the scene after the battle, and quoted in a recent number of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD: "The field white with jibbah-clad corpses like a meadow dotted with snow-drifts."



ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS IN APRIL, 1872

Current History



MOUNT VESUVIUS, the most celebrated of the three hundred and fifty active great volcanoes in the world, is again in a state of violent eruption. Nine new craters were counted on September 30th around the central crater, but apparently even these extra vents had not checked the terrible flow of lava.

Vesuvius is eight miles from Naples, whose bay it overlooks, at the eastern extremity of a chain of mountains extending to the island of Ischia (ēs'kē-ä).

At its base, Vesuvius is 30 miles in circumference. Its height varies after its eruptions, but the average is about 4,000 feet. Its great crater is about 2,000 feet in diameter and about 500 feet deep.

Vesuvius consists of two distinct parts. The north side is a lofty, semi-circular cliff, called Monte Somma, which has a prehistoric crater. It is separated from the active volcano by a deep valley several hundred feet wide. The first recorded eruption of Vesuvius was in the year 79, when the surrounding country was covered with volcanic ashes and volcanic mud. During this eruption the towns of Herculaneum and Pompeii were so deeply buried that even their sites were unknown for several centuries.

For centuries Vesuvius was quiet. Then it suddenly burst forth in mighty fury on December 16, 1631, the eruption continuing until February, 1632. A number of towns were almost totally destroyed,

Authority for pronunciation of proper names: Century Dictionary.

and it is estimated that 18,000 persons lost their lives. Since then there have been eruptions every few years, but without serious losses.

The last eruption previous to the present one occurred in 1872.

* * * * *

IF it is true that Great Britain and Germany have come to an understanding on the subject of Delagoa Bay, the Boers, or inhabitants of the South African Republic, the Transvaal (trans-väl), are to be pitied. This little republic of 119,139 square miles, smaller than our Territory of New Mexico (which has an area of 122,580 square miles), is completely shut off from the sea. To the west of it is British Bechuanaland (bech-ō-ā'-nā-land); north of it is Matabeleland (mā-tā-bā'-le-land), also British; east of it is Portuguese East Africa, Lorenzo Marques, and south of it are Swaziland (swä'-zē-land) (British), Natal, Zululand, and the Orange Free State, another Dutch Republic.

But the portion of Portuguese territory separating the Transvaal from the sea is only fifty-two miles wide, and through it runs a railroad connecting the Transvaal with Delagoa Bay. This road was built by Englishmen and was seized by the Portuguese in 1889. Great Britain thereupon claimed damages from Portugal, and the case has been in the hands of arbitrators for many years past. The latter, it is understood, are now preparing to give their decision, which will award a very large sum of money to the British claimants.

But Portugal is unable to pay the award, and so, it is believed, Great Britain and Germany have agreed

that the former shall advance money to Portugal in exchange for a lease of Delagoa Bay.

Germany, being a large holder of Portuguese bonds, which have not paid interest for years, is most anxious to see Portugal placed in a position to pay her debts. She is also said to have received assurances of other benefits to result from the British agreement.

As for the South African Republic, its dream of possessing a seaport has now seemingly been rudely dispelled. The Boers were desirous of advancing the needed money to Portugal on the same terms as Great Britain, that is, in consideration of a lease of Delagoa Bay. Had Germany willed it, the offer of the Boers and not that of the British would have been accepted.



WHEN the Marquis Ito, the great Japanese statesman, arrived in Peking, about a month ago, the general opinion was that Japan's effort to bolster up the crumbling Empire of China came too late; the outcome was looked for with great interest, and it has surpassed expectations. The last days of the Chinese Empire, as such, seem to be at hand.

Kang-Yuwei, the great reformer of Canton, who, foreseeing the inevitable, prevailed upon the young Emperor of China to institute reforms in order to offset the rebellions in China which have broken out owing to the misgovernment prevailing, succeeded in escaping from Peking when the storm of Conserva-

tive disapproval (or protest of the advocates of the old order of things) broke, and, under the protection of a British war-vessel, sought refuge at Hong-Kong. His brother and five other persons were executed on the vague charge of conspiring against the Dowager Empress. That remarkable old lady has assumed the reins of power, and the Emperor is reported to have "committed suicide" on September 21st, just after signing the decrees turning over all authority to the Dowager Empress, his aunt and adopted mother.

Finally, it is currently reported at Peking that the Emperor of China was murdered. Even the name of his successor is mentioned. He is said to be Yin, a grandson of the late Prince Kung. The latter was formerly head of the Chinese Foreign Office and a brother-in-law of the Dowager Empress. Some people say he will not be a puppet. Other say this cannot be, as the Empress is not likely to sanction the presence of an Emperor likely to have a will of his own.

In any case, whether the Emperor is alive or dead, the Chinese situation becomes more and more interesting. An attaché, or member of the staff of the British Legation at Peking, has been stoned and pelted with mud, some American missionaries were attacked in a similar manner, and the ribs of the Chinese Secretary of the American Legation were broken.

When Kang-Yuwei, known as the Sage, or Wise Man of China, escaped from Peking, he was commissioned by the Emperor, who seems to have feared the worst, to secure help from the Powers in support of the reforms projected for China. But the jealousies existing between the Powers prevent any one

of them, and possibly even all of them acting together, from coming to the assistance of the reform party. Besides, it is doubtful if reforms in China are in any way pleasing to Russia. People claim that reform is almost as much needed in Russia as in China, and that the enlightenment of the latter country would necessarily mean the defeat of many of the plans of the Russians.

To the United States the situation is of vital importance; more so, possibly, than any question before our Government. The events of to-day are but incidents in the history of the world. But we must see how these incidents will bear upon the future of our country.

Russia, France, Great Britain, and Germany are more or less actively engaged in making plans to divide up the Chinese Empire. Or, to put it in another way, the gross ignorance and cupidity of those who rule in China are slowly but surely handing over the Empire of China to Powers which are but too willing to possess it for commercial or other purposes.

It seems to be the opinion of thoughtful men that, under the circumstances, it is the duty of our Government, with the future and not the present in view, to take steps to get something out of the scramble.

To begin with, it now seems difficult for us to give up the Philippine Islands. The absurd conduct of Aguinaldo and the intrigues of Germany, many people claim, have rendered that impossible.

But the possession of the Philippine Islands is hardly enough as our share of the spoils, for that is

the word to use. We are entitled to more, and the authorities at Washington, for the sake of the future, should see that we get it.

The very great bulk of the commerce of China is with Great Britain and her colonies. But we come next, and steps are being taken to add to our share of the business of China.

An American syndicate, known as the American-China Development Company, of which former Senator Calvin S. Brice is the leading spirit, owns a concession for the construction of a great trunk line railroad in China, which will cost \$40,000,000 to build. This road will prove a great competitor of Russia's famous Trans-Siberian Railroad.

Some of the most important concerns in the United States are interested in this syndicate: the Standard Oil Company, the American Sugar Refining Company, the Arbuckle Coffee Company, and the Carnegie Steel and Iron Company. The presidents or heads of some of the most important institutions in the country are said to be shareholders. These, it is added, include Henry W. Cannon, of the Chase National Bank; George F. Baker, of the First National Bank; J. I. Waterbury, of the Manhattan Trust Company; Morton, Bliss & Co.; J. P. Morgan & Co.; Vermilye & Co.; C. A. Griscom, of the American Line Steamship Company, and Arthur Sewall, of Bath, Me.

The concession was negotiated by Thurlow Weed Barnes for the American syndicate, and by Wu-Ting-Fang for the late Emperor of China.

General William Barclay Parsons, of New York, was to sail from San Francisco for China on October

10th, with a party of engineers, to begin the construction of the road.

The American road will, if built, run through the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley from Hankow to Canton, and thence to the seacoast near Hong-Kong, a distance



SHANGHAI, CHINA.

View of the Public Gardens and Woosung River

of 900 miles, through a country having a population of 120,000,000 souls. British capital is also interested in the enterprise.

But the recent occurrences in China may change the whole aspect of this venture and call for energetic action upon the part of our Government.

Under all the circumstances in the case, it seems incumbent upon the authorities at Washington to follow the example of the Powers of Europe, and ob-

tain a good coaling-station or possibly a "sphere of influence" in China. If we do not do so, now that we have the opportunity, future generations are likely to blame us for our apparent lack of enterprise, energy, and forethought.

Incidentally, it is said that the straw which broke the camel's back—otherwise the incident which finally caused the Dowager Empress to suppress the Emperor of China—was the fact that he so far forgot himself as to appear one day in European clothing! Be that as it may, Kwang-Su, ninth Emperor of China of the Manchu dynasty of Ts'ing, which caused the overthrow of the native dynasty of Ming in the year 1644, will not have lived in vain.

The fame of the Reform Emperor of China will live when that of all his predecessors has passed away; and if he has been murdered, his blood will strengthen the growth in China of new ideas and an enlightened order of things. Those who seem by a dastardly crime to have sought to smother the growth of reform will possibly find that the tidal wave of progress now rising in China will sweep them into oblivion.

For the sake of China, however, let us hope the report of the murder of her Emperor may turn out to be incorrect. The British Foreign Office, on October 3d, had no confirmation of the news and was inclined to discredit it.

The same day our Government instructed Admiral Dewey to send the *Boston* and *Petrel* to a point as near the Chinese capital as possible. The *Boston* will probably only be able to go as far as the Taku Forts; but the *Petrel*, which draws less water, will be

able to reach Tien-Tsin. The Taku forts are situated at the entrance of the Pei-Ho (pā-hō; Ho means river), on which Tien-Tsin and Peking are situated. Tien-Tsin is about eighty miles from the Taku Forts and about the same distance from Peking.

The sending of the American warships to the Pei-Ho was due to the receipt of the following despatch from Minister Conger, our representative at Peking:

"There is no serious danger yet, but considerable anxiety for the future. The foreign fleet is assembling at Tien-Tsin. Some of the ministers are ordering marines to Peking for legation guard."

The British Minister at Peking sent to Wei-hai-Wei (wā-ē-hi-wā-ē) for a detachment of marines to guard his Legation, and the Russian Minister sent to Port Arthur for a detachment of Cossacks to guard the Russian Legation.



WE have in this issue pointed out the seeming necessity for the United States sharing in the scramble for part of China, and we have further referred to the good work being done by Americans in Cuba. Let us now see how affairs are progressing in the Philippine Islands in spite of the annoying attitude of Aguinaldo.

The health of our sailors in Manila Bay is excellent, and our soldiers ashore are faring much better than could be expected, considering the fact that they were sent there with little besides heavy winter clothing to wear. This, however, is being remedied.

Our army of occupation consists of 10,000 men,

who are making the streets of Manila present a most lively appearance. Also thronging the thoroughfares are some 10,000 captured Spanish soldiers and officials out of a job. Finally, a number of enterprising Americans have turned up at Manila, looking for business opportunities and not seeking in vain.

Money is plentiful. The soldiers spend freely, and the cabmen are said to have their pockets filled with five-dollar gold-pieces. Crowds fill the *cafés* and other places of entertainment; and though life in the capital of the Philippines is now likened to life in a western mining town, there is little or no lawlessness, and women go about as freely as in times of peace. Some of our soldiers have indulged in too much drink at times. But it is most pleasant to record that the correspondents of foreign newspapers report that the majority of them "behave like gentlemen, and are particularly inoffensive in view of the fact that they are victors."

The sturdy, healthy appearance of our soldiers greatly impresses the natives of the Philippines and the Spaniards resident there.

Business is flourishing in many lines, and commerce is gradually reviving. Captain Glass, of the *Charleston*, who is captain of the port, has been clearing the river of the ships and lighters sunk there by the Spaniards, dynamite being freely used to blow up the wrecks. When this work is accomplished, dredges are to be used to clear the bars of mud and sand, and shortly vessels drawing fourteen feet of water will be able to come up to the city docks.

The sanitary condition of Manila is also receiving attention from the American authorities. A sanitary

board has been established, and a corps of physicians is superintending the health work in all the districts of the city and its vicinity.

But although there has been great improvement in the sanitary condition of Manila, this part of the



MOUNTAIN PEAK IN THE INTERIOR OF LUZON, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Philippine problem cannot be satisfactorily solved until the Spanish troops have been shipped back to Spain, which will take time. The services of a large number of transports will be required to complete the task, and Spain is employing her few transports in shipping troops from the West Indies.

Besides this, the Peace Commission now in session at Paris must first determine the future of the Philippine Islands.

Aguinaldo, during the course of a speech which he made at Malolos, near Manila, on September 29th, made one of his usual false statements. He said:

"Our friends the Americans came for the purpose of demonstrating the generosity and grandeur of their Government, and to assist in releasing the people from slavery without annexing the islands, thus setting a good example. We now understand and appreciate the famous Monroe Doctrine of 'America for Americans,' and justice demands that they add, 'The Philippines for the Filipinos.'"

Gallant Dewey did not go to Manila for the purpose of "demonstrating the generosity and grandeur" of our Government, or to "assist in releasing the people from slavery without annexing the islands."

Dewey went to the Philippines to "capture or destroy" the Spanish fleet there. Those were the orders from Washington, and, incidentally, he was to cripple Spain by taking possession of one of her colonies. He saw his duty, and he did it. And Aguinaldo knows it.



FREQUENT references have been made in these columns to the reported intrigues of the Germans in the Philippine Islands, and in some quarters doubts were expressed as to whether the subjects of Emperor William had not been misrepresented. We regret to say that there were good grounds for the reports. Even if we admit that all newspaper allegations on the subject may possibly have been inaccurate—which is hardly just—letters from naval officers on board our warships in Manila Bay in every

way confirm the most serious charges made. One of our officers wrote:

"Last week, in the course of an interview, Admiral Dewey frankly stated his position. He said that he would do nothing whatever in the way of making an attack on the city or demanding its surrender until after the arrival of the *Monterey* certainly, and possibly not until after the arrival of the *Monadnock*. He expected the *Monadock* between August 11th and 12th. He put the case in this way:

"Suppose," he said, "that I send in my demand to the Captain-General that he surrender, and at the same time send word to the admirals of the foreign fleets over there that I intend to bombard the city. Then suppose the German admiral replies that he will not permit me to bombard the city. I should send around to the German admiral that I would sink him first, and then I would bombard the city. And I want the monitors here when I talk like that."

"Of course," he added, "if it became necessary I would talk that way to the Germans with such ships as I have whether the monitors had come or not; but I do not intend to take steps which might precipitate such a crisis until I am better prepared by the presence of at least one monitor to meet it. I was not ready to move when I did, but the army compelled me to do so. So on Sunday, August 7th, I joined with General Merritt in the formal notice which, for convenience' sake, is called commonly the 'ultimatum.'"

Admiral Dewey is not the man to express himself in such a manner without thoroughly weighing his words and being in every way posted on the situation.

Continuing, the American naval officer wrote:

"With the notification to the Spaniards, notice had gone also to the foreign warships. As he himself said, Admiral Dewey sent word to the Germans that he 'needed that stretch of water over there' where they were anchored. Tuesday morning brought a lot of activity to the neutral warships. There were four Englishmen, five Germans, two Frenchmen, and a Japanese. The Germans were first to move. Anchored near them, directly off the city, were several merchant steamers which had been captured by the Americans on May Day and turned over to the neutrals as refugee ships. They were flying the German flag, and two of the German warships steamed down the bay convoying the refugees to a place of safety, probably in Mariveles Bay. The three other Germans, the big iron-armored *Kaiser*, flagship of Von Diedrichs, the admiral; the bulky, homely, three-funnelled *Kaiserin Augusta*, which had kept impertinent espionage on the transport ships of the First Brigade that day they came up the bay, and the seventh-rate *Princess Wilhelm*, with their strange new French friends, the *Bayard* and the *Pascal*, steamed a little to the north of their old anchorage and stopped.

"Then there was a division of the sheep and the goats. The big, white *Immortalité*, flagship of the English squadron, steamed slowly south across the bay, followed by the *Iphigenia*, the *Swift*, and *Linnet*, and anchored near Admiral Dewey's flagship, the beautiful *Olympia*. The other Englishmen steamed farther inshore, and let go their anchors among the American transports. The little Japanese cruiser *Naniwa*, that has seen bloodier war than any other

ship in this bay, came along, too, and anchored near the berth of our *Baltimore*. So our friends came to their friends, and those who would be our enemies if they dared flocked away to sulk by themselves."

Another correspondent, referring to Admiral Dewey, wrote:

"He is modest, retiring, and devoid of show except that which naval discipline demands. He developed splendid diplomatic qualities in handling the German fleet and negotiating for the surrender of Manila. He is respected by all foreign naval commanders, especially the English, and is idolized by the Americans. His sailors are in splendid health, and present a perfect model of stalwart American sea power."

Continuing, this correspondent remarks:

"Only the diplomacy and self-control of the Admiral prevented a war with Germany in July. The German Admiral Diedrichs deliberately violated Admiral Dewey's harbor regulations. He sent ships in and out of the waters without notification. He gave every assistance possible to the enemy without being guilty of overt acts of hostility. When the troops entered Manila, direct evidence was found showing that the German fleet had supplied the blockaded Spaniards with food.

"German opposition to the United States in the Philippines is based largely on a desire to hold the American sugar trade. With the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines to draw upon for sugar, this country would not be forced to pay so many millions annually to Germany. The German interests in Luzon are ridiculous compared with the ado made by the home government—a few retail stores on the

Escolta, and a brewery, a total trade not aggregating 10 per cent of the export business."

We have given this picture of the Philippine question more prominence than, possibly, it was entitled to. There is a reason for this. There are hundreds of thousands of Germans in this country, and many more citizens of German-American descent are among us. We are not desirous of being charged with assisting in the circulation of false charges, and we have the highest respect for the Germans among us who uphold our flag. Hence our wish to set forth the part played by the Germans in the Philippines in an unbiassed fashion.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT HAWAII.

THE United States Hawaiian Commissioners arrived in San Francisco on their return from Honolulu, September 30th. They brought with them the draft of a bill for the government of the new Territory. The Commission will reassemble in Washington on November 14th.

The islanders insisted upon a money qualification for electors who will choose the Territorial Senate, and the amount has been placed, tentatively, in the bill at \$1,000 assessed valuation, or \$3,000 worth of property. All citizens will vote for members of the Territorial Legislature.

As to the crown lands, or property which formerly belonged to the reigning family of Hawaii, a settle-

ment will be arrived at with the late Queen, on a basis to be agreed upon later.

But the point in the bill which will attract the most attention is the recommendation that our Government lay cables from San Francisco to the Hawaiian Islands and between the various islands of that group.

The Governor of Hawaii is to have a salary of \$6,000 a year, and the Territory is to be represented at Washington by one member of Congress, who will have the right to vote on all questions.

An appropriation for the opening of Pearl Harbor, to be used as a United States naval station, will also be urged.



THE American and Spanish Peace Commissions are now in session at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris. Of course, little or nothing of importance will be allowed to leak out regarding the deliberations of the Commissioners. But the belief prevails in well-informed circles at the French capital that we are not yet out of the woods. The war seems over and we are negotiating a treaty of peace. This, however, may be no easy task. The steps recently taken by Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent leader, have complicated matters considerably, and have possibly compelled the United States to adopt a course of action not contemplated two months ago. Then again, the designs of Germany upon the Philippine Islands have made the situation more difficult.

As to the instructions given to the American or Spanish Peace Commissioners, only rumors can be obtained regarding their nature, and these have all been denied. Neither side is likely to let the other

know what it is playing for. The Spaniards are clever diplomats; but they do not understand our people, and this may prove the stumbling-block. With the Philippines, as with Cuba, the best thing for all concerned to do is to trust implicitly to the Government at Washington. We have the power and the determination to do what is right and only what is right, and this will be done though mountains of quibbles are thrown across the path of our Commissioners.

There are people who go so far as to say it may be necessary for us to make a naval demonstration off the coast of Spain before Spain really comes to her senses. We trust this is overestimating the gravity of the situation. But, if necessary, such a step will undoubtedly be taken.

The attitude of Spain is bred of ignorance and fattened by pride, and the sooner it is changed the better it will be for the Spanish people.

The same remark applies to Aguinaldo and the Filipinos.



THE battleship *Illinois*, the largest ship in the Navy of the United States, being one thousand tons heavier than the *Oregon*, was launched on October 4th, from the yards

of the Newport News Ship-building Company. She has a higher freeboard (higher sides) than our other battleships, which will enable her to work her guns

in weather which would practically cripple vessels lying deep in the water.

The dimensions of the *Illinois* are: length on load water-line, 366 feet; beam, extreme, 72 feet 2½ inches; draught on normal displacement of 11,525 tons, 23 feet 6 inches; maximum displacement, all ammunition and stores on board, 12,325 tons; maximum indicated horse-power, estimated, 10,000; probable speed, 16½ knots; normal coal supply, 800 tons; coal supply, loose storage, 1,200 tons; full bunker capacity, 1,400 to 1,500 tons. Complement of officers, 40; seamen, marines, etc., 449.

The main battery, or heavy guns, of the *Illinois* will consist of four 13-inch breech-loading rifles in oval, balanced turrets, and fourteen 6-inch rapid-fire guns. Her secondary battery will consist of sixteen 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, four 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, two Colt rapid-fire guns, and two field-guns, for the use of landing parties.

The armor-belt of the *Illinois* is 16½ inches thick at the top, and 9½ inches at the bottom. She also has a heavy protective deck. The armor on the turrets is 17 inches thick in front, and 15 inches thick on the sides and rear. The new battleship has four torpedo-tubes and will be fitted with about eighty engines, large and small. All such work as moving the turrets and hoisting ammunition will be done by electricity.

The main engines of the *Illinois* will be two sets of triple expansion twin-screw engines, with about 10,000 horse-power. She will have two smokestacks, abreast of each other.



THE War Investigating Committee, appointed by President McKinley to inquire into the conduct of the quartermaster's, medical, and transport departments during the war with Spain, is making little or no headway, and is not likely, as we intimated when the committee began its work, to accomplish anything of importance. A mass of documentary evidence is being collected. Circulars have been sent to the various departments of the army, asking for reports on certain matters, and written statements have been requested from a number of people who volunteered to testify before the committee, all of which only means heaping up stacks of paper and months of delay in examining them. Besides this, it is announced that the committee has decided to visit Santiago de Cuba before the conclusion of its labors. There its members propose to examine the scenes of the landing of the troops and the military operations, all of which could be very well done by the use of photographs.

General Miles, when first asked to appear before the committee, refused to testify. Subsequently he reconsidered the matter. The reason for his refusal was that he preferred to give his testimony before the Congressional Committee which it is generally admitted must be appointed.

General Wheeler, who was examined by the Commission, at Washington, on October 4th, said the Santiago army was well managed, that there was no real lack of supplies, and that the medical division was fairly well organized.

Ordnance supplies and rations, the general also said, were promptly furnished, and the regiments

which were without food and medicines could have secured them for the asking.

General Miles' views on the subject are already pretty well known. The committee could post themselves on this point by reading the long typewritten statement, covering the whole subject, which he handed to the press representatives when he landed at New York, from Porto Rico, on September 8th. He then clearly pointed out that the deaths from disease and the suffering of our troops in Cuba were due, according to the general, to failure to follow up the plan of campaign which he, as commander of the army, drew up for the War Department. The general also furnished copies of official correspondence to the press, in support of his allegations. Indeed, it was this, as much as anything else, which led to the appointment of the committee.

The persons to examine are the rank and file of the army—those who suffered, and not those who were, directly or indirectly, responsible for the suffering. This could be done, regiment by regiment, and clear cases would be made up against the guilty parties.

Several newspapers are offering testimony to the committee, and it will doubtless receive due attention.

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QUEEN LOUISE of Denmark died on September 29th. She was eighty-one years of age, and was married to Duke Christian of Schleswig-Holstein in 1842. In 1852 Duke Christian was appointed successor of the King of Denmark, Frederick VII., by the Powers, the succession to that throne having failed. Frederick died in 1853, and Christian became



THE SPHINX, EGYPT.
Pyramid of Cheops in the background.

King of Denmark. The Queen was an excellent match-maker, and eventually became known as "the Mother-in-law of Europe." She had six children, and they all occupy high positions.

Prince Frederick, the eldest son, and heir-apparent of the throne of Denmark, was born in 1843, and married Princess Louise, daughter of King Charles XV. of Sweden and Norway.

Princess Alexandra, the eldest daughter, born in 1844, married the Prince of Wales, heir-apparent to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, and will probably be Queen of England in due course of time.

Prince William, the second son, born in 1845, was elected King of Greece by the Greek National Assembly when eighteen years of age. He assumed the title of George I.

Princess Marie Dagmar, the second daughter, born in 1847, was married in 1866 to Alexander III., the late Czar of Russia, and is the mother of the present Czar.

Princess Thyra, the third daughter, born in 1853, is the wife of the Duke of Cumberland.

Prince Waldemar, the third son, born in 1858, married the Princess Marie of Orleans, eldest daughter of the Duke of Chartres.

Queen Louise was a good mother and a good queen, and was very popular wherever known.



AS regularly as autumn comes, we hear news of further bloodshed in Armenia. This year, however, it came earlier than usual. On September 30th, advices from Constantinople said fighting be-

tween Armenians from Russia and a number of Turks had taken place at Alashger, near Erzroom, Turkish Armenia. About fifty Armenians were reported killed. There was no mention of any Turkish loss. As a rule, these massacres—they are nothing else—occur when communication is interrupted by the heavy snows, which makes it almost impossible to get at the real facts in the case.

Turkey owes us a heavy bill for the destruction of American mission property in Armenia, some years ago. We have been patient; but that bill will be settled, sooner or later.

GENERAL KITCHENER, the British commander on the Nile, who has been made a peer, with the title of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, is to become governor-general of the Soudan, while his right-hand man, General Hunter, is to be made Sirdar or commander-in-chief of the Egyptian forces, in succession to Lord Kitchener.

AS the British seem to have spent only \$13,000,000 during the past two years in pushing 25,000 troops, pleasantly, easily, and in perfect health, up the Nile, the reported finding of the Khalifa's treasure, amounting to \$50,000,000, hidden in the desert, will amply reimburse the Egyptian and British treasuries, and also leave a nice working capital upon which to conduct future operations.

The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. II., No. 42.

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**With
the
Editor**

It would be difficult to find a more interesting general political situation, all the world over, than exists at the present moment. During the last quarter of a century there has been no period during which the state of affairs, from one end of the world to the other, was more complicated or more full of exciting features than at the present time.

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In our own dear country, we have the Philippine question, which has a strong Chinese bearing that must not be lost sight of. Shall we look to the future of our great country and hold that archipelago, and, in addition, get a foothold in China in the shape of a coaling-station? Or shall we listen to the complaints of the timorous, and be content with little or nothing at all?

In other words, are we at one step to take our place, allotted to us by God and man, in the very first ranks of the nations of the earth? Or are we to let the opportunity, which may never come again, slip by and relegate ourselves to the position of a second-class power?

The world's battle for commercial supremacy is to be fought in the hitherto-undeveloped Far East, of which China is the choicest morsel. Are we to acquiesce in the partition of China by the Powers of Europe without having a share in the feast?

Are we, with the broad future in view, seeing that we are the great and only Pacific-Ocean Power, to allow other Powers, having only secondary interests in the Far East, or Pacific-Ocean portion of the globe, to crowd us out of our share, in the dismemberment, of the richest but worst-governed empire in the world?

Therefore, in China is the most interesting political problem at present.

Then come the questions of the Philippine Islands, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the other West Indian Islands, to say nothing of Canada.

France comes next in point of interest just at pres-

ent. She has arranged for herself all the ingredients necessary for a first-class revolution on an extended scale. The Dreyfus agitation having excited the public mind to the fever pitch, a widespread strike of laborers has necessitated the placing under arms of some 20,000 to 30,000 troops in the French capital. This has given the agitators a lever, and has precipitated a climax which may involve the fate of the Paris Exposition of 1900, to say nothing of the future of the French Republic.

On the Nile, France and Great Britain may not clash; but the state of affairs there existing attracts the attention of the world. The great danger is that the French leaders may prefer a war with Great Britain to internal troubles which may wreck the Republic.

In Germany, the Socialists have taken up the gauntlet, as the phrase goes (meaning the challenge), of Emperor William, who proposes to deal most severely with strikes and strikers. And both Germany and France have their hands on their swords, as they have had since the end of the war between them in 1870-71.

In the East, the Sultan of Turkey is complacently facing the Cretan question, hoping the jealousies of the Powers will see him safe through this crisis, as they have through hundreds of others.

But Abd-ul-Aziz is also confronted with another situation which is not so easy of solution. The United States Government is going to insist upon reparation for damage done to American mission

property in Asiatic Turkey during the year 1895—and we shall obtain justice.

The United States and Spain are seeking to arrange a Treaty of Peace at Paris; but there are stumbling-blocks in the way, and a further lesson to Spain may be necessary.

Cuba is rapidly coming to its senses under the influence of American management, and things there are improving hourly, though the evacuation of the island by the Spanish troops will not be accomplished until the end of November, owing to the fact that Spain lacks the necessary facilities for the transportation of an army of about 125,000 men from the West Indies to the Spanish peninsula in short order.

Porto Rico is almost evacuated, and our flag will soon float over that island from north to south and east to west.

Famine and financial trouble threaten the Russian Empire, which facts are likely to put a curb upon the warlike impulses of that vast military nation.

Emperor William of Germany has started for the Holy Land, and, incidentally, he is said to be figuring upon how much colonizing Germans can do in that part of the world.

Italy is beginning to recover from the terrible reverses which her troops suffered in Africa when her colonization scheme was defeated by King Menelik of Abyssinia in 1896; but has renounced the plan to add a number of new ships to her navy.

The South African Republic is bemoaning the loss of Emperor William's friendship, as shown by the practical acquisition of Delagoa Bay by Great Britain; yet President Krüger seems hunting for trouble, inasmuch as he is ordering British subjects in his territory to enter his army and fight against insurgent natives, though he refuses them any voting rights.

Japan is raising a new loan, and seems to be preparing to assert herself in the Far Eastern scramble; but some people ask whether Japan has not allowed her opportunity to slip by.

Spain is juggling with financial complications and is pitifully seeking the best way out of her many difficulties.

And Great Britain, perched on a high stool, is attentively watching the course of events in all parts of the world, and seems to be placing abundant hope on the recently aroused good feeling with the United States.

The general result of all of these things is likely to bring during the coming months exceedingly interesting news.

We publish this week in The Great Round World Quarterly part 2 (double number), "A Short History of China."



THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF MINTO,
The New Governor-General of Canada.
(From a recent photograph.)

Current History



THE frequent references in THE GREAT ROUND WORLD to Aguinaldo's apparent unfitness to rule are confirmed by recent advices from the Philippine Islands, which show that a strong current against Aguinaldo and his methods has already set in. In fact, it has become apparent that he is only a figure-head put forward by a secret syndicate of ambitious men who aim at the control of the Philippine Islands.

Artachio, who, with Aguinaldo, was a leader in the former revolution in the Philippines, recently brought suit against Aguinaldo to recover half the money which Spain paid to them as the price of peace. Instead of recovering the money, Artachio was shot by order of the secret council of the insurgent leaders. The power of these leaders is so great that they openly disregard orders issued by Aguinaldo if they conflict with their views. The secret council is said to consist of six members, presided over by a half-breed named Juan Paterno.

Japan, naturally, is much interested in the fate of the Philippines, and in this connection a distinguished Japanese, now in Paris, was quoted last week as saying:

"We should certainly have preferred to see the *status quo ante bellum* (state of affairs existing before the war) maintained. Yet it seems as though the Philippines must, under one form or another, slip

Authority for pronunciation of proper names: Century Dictionary.

from the sovereignty of Spain and pass under the control of the United States. We hope to maintain the best relations with our neighbors in the Philippines, whoever they may be, so long as those neighbors do not make life more difficult for us than did those whom they have replaced."

There are now seemingly only two courses for the United States to pursue in regard to the Philippine Islands—take them all or give them all up. Spain can never again control the Philippine Islands, and the state of anarchy brewing there would burst into flame and consume that fabulously rich archipelago were our troops and ships to be withdrawn. The mere possession of a coaling-station at Manila, or even the occupation of the island of Luzon, on which Manila is situated, would not alter the situation to any great degree.



LINKED to our interest in the Philippine Islands is our interest in the future of China, whose position was described in No. 101 of *THE GREAT ROUND WORLD*. The authorities at Washington have sent the *Boston* and *Petrel* to the Pei-Ho (river) which leads up to Peking, and this appears to be an indication of the determination of our Government to have something to say in the future developments there. If a joint occupation of Peking is decided upon by the Powers, we should share in it as the great Pacific Power.

Our trade with China is growing most rapidly, and is already worth about \$20,000,000 a year; but it will grow much more rapidly in future. San Francisco

is nearer to the coast of China than London, Berlin, Paris, or St. Petersburg, and there is no reason why we should not have a very large share of Chinese trade. Indeed, it is said that only the war with Spain prevented the United States from joining with Great Britain in insisting upon the "open-door" policy in China, which Great Britain had to abandon because she stood alone against Russia, France, and Germany.

The "open-door" policy was that any ports acquired in China by foreign Powers should be open to the commerce of all the other Powers. This is the policy of the British; it is not the policy of Russia, Germany, or France.

We want the privilege of trading on equal terms in China with any other nation, and on this our Government should insist. It is with this point in view that our sympathies would be with the British in the Far East.

Great Britain is trying to reserve the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley, the richest and most populous part of China, as an open market for the world's commerce. There can be no question as to how we should stand on this question. If Great Britain is shut out from that market, our merchants are also shut out; and we cannot afford to have this done.

Kang-Yuwei, the Cantonese reformer, in an interview after escaping from Peking to Hong Kong, apparently gave the world the true story of the recent crisis at the Chinese capital. He said he advised the Emperor to replace the Conservative ministers, or ministers who stubbornly adhered to the old order of things, with young and progressive men, and to em-

ploy a number of Englishmen and Americans to effect the suggested reforms. His Majesty was also urged to strengthen his friendship with foreign Powers, and, particularly, to seek an alliance with Great Britain. The Emperor replied that he now realized foreign countries were not insignificant States.

Kang, later, received a letter from the Emperor representing the difficulties of his position and the anger of the Dowager Empress, expressing fear that he would be unable to protect his throne, and commanding Kang to consult with his colleagues as to how to save the Emperor, telling him also to proceed immediately outside the country and devise means to save his Majesty. Thereupon Kang promptly sought the advice of the Rev. Timothy Ricard, an American missionary, who urged him to call upon the United States and British ministers; but both of these officials were away from Pekin. Kang then sought safety in flight, and the overthrow of the Emperor followed.

The conservative party in China is now in full control of the situation, and the guards at all the legations, particularly the Russian legation, have been strengthened, in spite of the protests of the Chinese authorities.

Evidence of the intentions of the conservatives was furnished when on October 12th it was announced that an Imperial edict, issued by the Dowager Empress, ordered the suppression of all the native newspapers and the punishment of the Chinese editors. In addition, all officials who had signed memorials in favor of reform were dismissed from office, the Board of Agriculture was abolished, and the new

methods for the examination of students were cancelled.

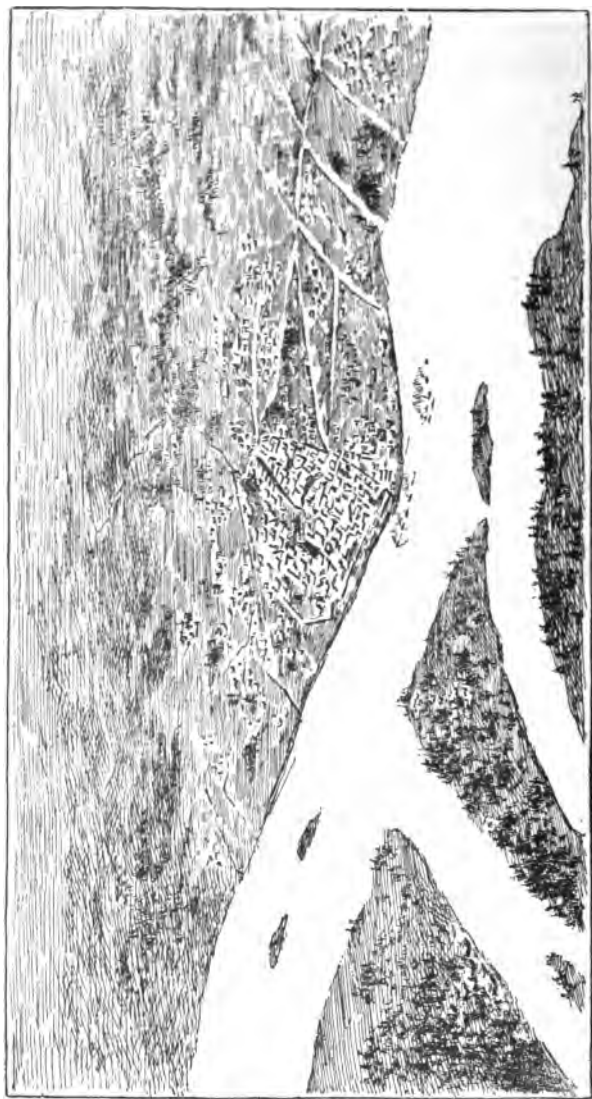
Besides this, the President of the Board of Agriculture, Laing, who was also connected with the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank, was deprived of his rank, and Huang, former Consul at Singapore and lately Minister Designate of China to Japan, was arrested on October 10th in connection with the punishment of the reformers, to which party he belonged.

In short, a reign of terror exists in China at present.



NEXT to the Chinese situation, the state of affairs in France attracts the attention of the world. A strike of laborers employed on buildings occurred at Paris, and spread rapidly until some fifty thousand men were out of work and engaged in making demonstrations. This apparently necessitated the turning out of troops and the strengthening of the garrison of the capital, until Paris resembled a city in a state of siege. Troops were stationed everywhere, and military pickets patrolled the streets in the disturbed districts.

In itself, this feature of the situation would not have been classed as dangerous. But France is now divided into hostile camps, composed of Revisionists and anti-Revisionists,—otherwise of those who favor a revision of the Dreyfus case and those who are opposed to such a step. Recent numbers of **THE GREAT ROUND WORLD** detail fully the Dreyfus case in all its bearings. The anti-Revisionists are in the majority and have the support of the army. The minority is



THE JUNCTION OF THE WHITE AND BLUE NILES.

Bird's-eye View of Khartoum.

now ostensibly headed by the Prime Minister, M. Brisson, who had the courage to take a stand in favor of reopening the Dreyfus case after it had been shown that important documents in the case were forged. And it has been noticed that most of the disturbances between the strikers and the authorities took place in M. Brisson's electoral district, the plan of the agitators no doubt being to compel the Prime Minister to use the military against his own electors, which might have precipitated a revolution.

The French generals, who are becoming the dictators of France, heartily detest M. Brisson because he has agreed to the reopening of the Dreyfus case, which must further expose the unreliability of the general staff, and they are known to be in favor of some radical change in the existing state of affairs.

The Prime Minister, however, remains master of the situation. He has intercepted the correspondence of several of the generals, and has discovered that the money of the strikers emanates from a mysterious source, and he is apparently prepared to act with great rigor should it become necessary to do so.

On top of this crisis came the publication, by the British Foreign Office, on October 10th, of the correspondence with the French Foreign Office on the subject of Fashoda. The latter, as described in recent numbers of *THE GREAT ROUND WORLD*, is an important place on the River Nile, which was occupied by a small French force under Major Marchand, previous to its occupation recently by a strong Anglo-Egyptian force from Khartoum under General Kitchener.

The correspondence showed that Great Britain is determined to hold Fashoda; and that, even at the cost of war with France, Major Marchand must leave the place. This gave the Government leaders in France an opportunity to get out of a difficult position. By taking a firm stand against Great Britain they would have been able to withdraw attention from the internal disorders threatening the French Republic. These have been heightened somewhat by Prince Napoleon Victor Bonaparte, nephew of the late Emperor Napoleon III., renouncing the leadership of the French Imperial party in favor of his younger brother, Prince Napoleon Louis Bonaparte, who is a colonel of lancers in the Russian army, and in high favor at St. Petersburg, which also means in high favor with the French generals.

But the French ministers kept their heads, and seem likely to steer clear of the Fashoda difficulty by agreeing to recall Major Marchand.

Not to be behind the Bonapartists, the Royalist party of France has been agitating, and orders have been issued to arrest the pretender to the throne, the Duke of Orleans, if he attempts to cross the frontier. Some days ago a number of young men of title made a demonstration in front of the Paris house of the Duchesse d'Uzes, a leader of the Royalists. They were led by Prince Henry of Orleans, a son of the Duke of Chartres, brother of the father of the Duke of Orleans. They cheered for the French army and shouted "Long live the King!" at an anti-Revisionist meeting, after which they dispersed.

In the mean while, Dreyfus is said to be on his way back to France, in custody, on board a merchant

vessel, and there are people who predict trouble when he lands.

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WHILE France, the enemy of Germany, is witnessing very troublesome times, William II., Emperor of Germany, is not lying on the traditional bed of roses. In a speech, about a month ago, he pronounced himself very strongly opposed to strikes and strikers, and outlined a bill which the German Government will shortly introduce in the Reichstag, or House of Representatives, and which deals severely with those who seek to induce others to go out on strike. This has aroused the anger of the Socialist Party in Germany.

The German Socialists should not be confounded with Anarchists. On the contrary, Herr Liebknecht, a prominent leader of the Socialists, declared that the Socialist Party was the only one capable of freeing the world from Anarchism and war.

Herr Fischer, another Socialist leader, remarked:

"We should have the souls of dogs if we refrained from replying to this eternal harping on the 'domestic enemy,' and we should be fellows without a country if, the Emperor having thought it advisable to throw down the gauntlet in this manner, we did not have the courage to pick it up. Down with the monarchical idea! That is now not only the opinion of the Socialists, but of the whole German working class."

The Socialists of Germany have now formed themselves into a parliamentary party devoted to practical reform.

The German Emperor left Berlin for Constantinople, on his way to the Holy Land, October 12th.

He was accompanied by the Empress and a large suite, and had with him one hundred and ten trunks, one of which contained valuable gifts and decorations for distribution among the Oriental officials. The contents of this trunk were valued at 40,000,000 marks.

Emperor William has decided to shorten his visit to the East by one month, and, consequently, will not visit Egypt after leaving Palestine.

In No. 99 of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD we fully outlined the programme of the journey of the German Emperor to the Holy Land.



WHEN Emperor William of Germany reaches Constantinople, on his way to the Holy Land, he will doubtless be consulted on several matters by his friend, the Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid. Among them, it is to be presumed, will be the claims of the United States against Turkey.

Mr. Oscar Straus, our new Minister to Turkey, has just arrived at Constantinople, where he has previously represented us, and it is known that he has been instructed to press the payment of the claims of Americans against Turkey growing out of the Armenian massacres of three years ago.

The principal of these claims is for \$100,000, which the American Board of Foreign Missions asks for as a result of the burning of the mission property at Harpoot, Armenia, in November, 1895, by a Turk-

ish mob. The then United States Minister to Turkey, Mr. Alexander W. Terrell, was most active in demanding protection for Americans and their property, and whenever any damage was done Mr. Terrell promptly notified the Porte, or Turkish Government, that an indemnity would be insisted upon.

When the Armenian massacres and their accompanying disturbances ended, in 1896, Mr. Terrell presented our claim to Turkey and the latter promised to settle it. But a presidential election in this country changed our Ministers abroad, and Turkey took advantage of this to repudiate our claims. Dr. James B. Angell then became our Minister at Constantinople, and he was instructed to collect our bill. Dr. Angell, however, in spite of his efforts in that direction, was unable to make any impression upon the Turkish Government. Consequently he resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Oscar Straus, who made a good record when previously our representative at Constantinople. Therefore we may expect a diplomatic struggle between Mr. Straus and the wily Turks; but he will win in the long run, even if we have to back him up with a display of force outside or inside the Straits of the Dardanelles, which lead into the Sea of Marmora and to the Bosphorus (or Straits of Constantinople), on which Constantinople is situated.

The Sultan of Turkey, hitherto, has been able, in all his difficulties, to play the jealousies of one Power against another. But in dealing with the United States he will have no such loophole for escape. We are not jealous of any Power, and we are going to see justice done in this matter.

In the mean while, the Sultan is not safe out of his latest little difficulty with the Powers regarding Crete. They appear to be in earnest this time in insisting upon the evacuation of that island by the Turkish troops and the establishment of a decent administration.

On October 10 the Turkish Government handed the Ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople a note accepting the terms proposed for the evacuation of Crete; but expressing a wish for certain modifications.



IT is pleasant, after glancing over the Chinese, French, German, and Turkish situations, to note the admirable progress being made by our representatives in Cuba. It is true that the repatriation (returning to their country) of the Spanish troops is still delayed; but the American school system is at work in Santiago, American telegraph lines are being built, American post-offices established, American steamship lines organized, American troops are taking the place of those of Spain, and a municipal government on the American system is doing good work at Santiago, while others are being organized at Manzanillo (man-thä-nēlyo) and elsewhere.

A United States commission is now at Havana, preparing sites for American camps, and Colonel Waring, formerly street-cleaning commissioner of New York, and a corps of expert engineers are now in Cuba investigating the sanitary conditions of different towns, preparatory to ridding them of the filth of centuries. Later, Colonel Waring will take charge of the most important task of all in that line—the

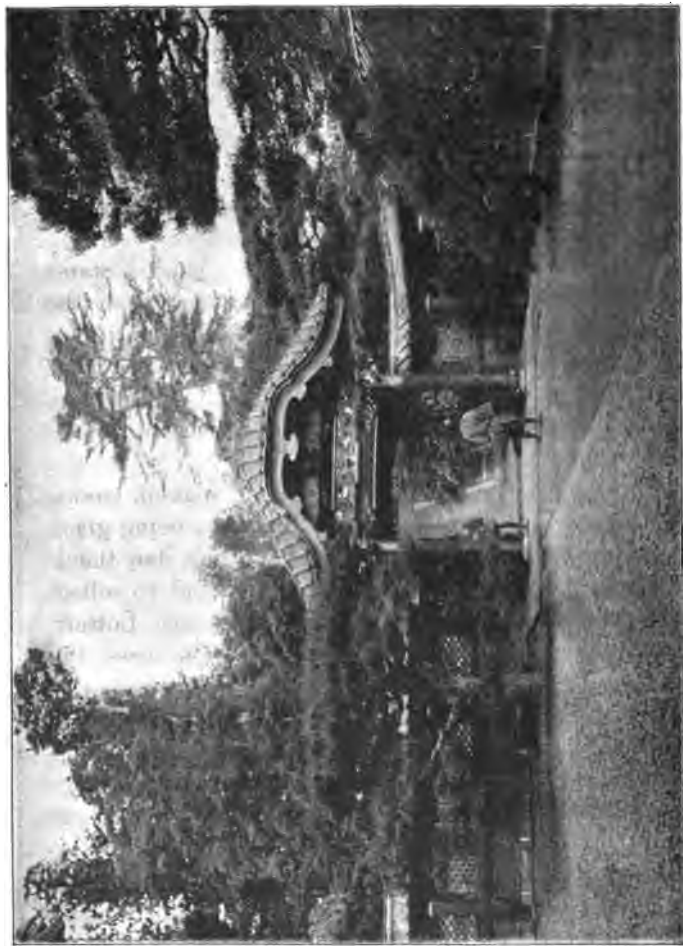
cleansing of Havana. The great difficulty there is that all the refuse of the city empties into the currentless bay (for in the West Indies there is almost no rise and fall of the tide) and it is now proposed to construct a large sewer from the city, under the bay and thence out to sea, by a tunnel under the eastern headland of the harbor. It has been demonstrated that any attempt to drain Havana in any other way would be useless.

President McKinley has notified the United States Cuban Military Commission at Havana that the Spaniards are expected to complete the evacuation of Cuba by December 1st, and it is believed no delay after that date will be permitted. All the arrangements for garrisoning Cuba with American troops have been completed.

There have been several revolts of Spanish troops in Cuba recently, the men insisting upon being given some of the several months of back pay due them. In some cases the Spanish authorities had to collect money from the Spanish Bank and Havana Lottery by force, in order in some degree to appease the clamors of the soldiers.

The Cuban soldiers also have been causing some trouble. Unable to obtain food or pay, they have in some parts taken to the hills, and have become brigands, robbing and destroying the plantations in their vicinity.

The suffering of the poor people in many districts of Cuba is also, necessarily, very acute, being due to the three-years' war. But the United States authorities are doing everything possible under the circumstances. About 100,000 rations were recently sent to



GATEWAY IN SHIBA TOKIO, JAPAN.

Guantanamo alone, for the relief of sufferers there. Regular food distributions are being organized at various points which can be reached by boats, and pack-trains are conveying supplies of food into the interior.

General Lawton, who has done such good work in the department of Santiago, is on the sick list and homeward bound on two months' leave. He has been succeeded by General Leonard Wood, whose administration of the city of Santiago is worthy of the greatest praise.

General Wood is now general in command of the department, Civil Governor of the province, and Military Governor of the city of Santiago. In the latter capacity he has transformed Santiago from a filthy, unhealthy hole, into a clean, healthy city. He has also greatly facilitated business and commerce, and has won praise from all classes at Santiago.

But the work of settling down in Cuba will not be completed until a permanent government, on American plans, is firmly established, as the planters and others are still idle. Within a radius of twenty-five miles of Guantanamo there is invested some \$115,000,000 in sugar estates, and some of these estates have machinery worth over \$1,000,000. Yet, though it is time for planting, all these estates are idle, and will remain so until the Americans guarantee non-interference upon the part of the Cubans. When this is done, some 20,000 men will be put to work. The secret of the trouble seems to be that many of the owners of the sugar estates dread confiscation of their property by the Cubans, owing to the sympathy the

planters have shown in the past toward the Spanish Government.

Major-General Fitzhugh Lee, our former Consul-General at Havana, is to assume command of the United States military forces at the Cuban capital, when that place is occupied by our troops.



AFFAIRS at Porto Rico, as in Cuba, are progressing favorably.

The Porto Ricans seem perfectly satisfied with the new order of things there. The island will be entirely evacuated by October 18th, otherwise our flag will be hoisted over Morro Castle, at the entrance of San Juan, with Spanish troops still in that city. That is the extreme limit of time given to the Spaniards by President McKinley, and our Military Commission at San Juan has been so notified.

Reinforcements of American troops have been sent to Porto Rico. The transports will probably lie off Ponce and San Juan until October 18th.

Luis Munoz Riviera, who, after a struggle lasting eighteen years, succeeded in obtaining for Porto Rico, from Spain, a certain form of self-government, of which he was president, said in an interview a few days ago that the military occupation of Porto Rico should not be prolonged beyond the next session of Congress. He added:

“Congress should grant us then a territorial government, compatible with the laws of the United States, but it should not be less autonomic nor less liberal than the plan we are giving up. Later, after a short period, our recognition as a state would completely

gratify the ardent desires of the country, and wholly identify us with the new fatherland. This would be the easiest and simplest method of Americanizing Porto Rico."

On October 10th Spain held only three towns in Porto Rico, San Juan, Rio Piedras, and Bayamo. Our troops then had possession of nine-tenths of the island.

The same day it was officially announced that there was no yellow fever in Porto Rico.



THERE is one unpleasant feature before us in connection with the acquisition of Cuba, Porto Rico, and, let us hope, the Philippine Islands. The war taxes have come to stay for some time at least. Senator Allison, on the Finance Committee of the Senate, discussing the matter, said no change in the war tax was likely to be made at the coming session of Congress. In fact, it is likely that the war taxes will stay with us for many years to come. Even the taxes on checks, telegraph messages, and express packages, which are much complained of, are likely to be permanent.

This was to be expected. For years to come we shall need an army of about 100,000 men, some going to our colonies and others returning. Then there will be a small army of civil officers to pay, and hundreds of incidental expenses. Some of the money needed will be secured from local revenues, such as customs and taxes; but our new acquisitions will not pay for themselves at the start.

The best method, it would seem, in Cuba, Porto

Rico, and the Philippines, would be to adopt some of the British civil-service and military methods. In time we can train military forces of natives in all three places, and thus relieve our troops of the work they will have to do for some time to come. But until that is accomplished, we must be content to provide troops for the policing of our new possessions.



NOTHING very startling developed as a result of the first week or so of work upon the part of the War Investigating Commission at Washington, which we have referred to in previous issues.

Major-General Fitzhugh Lee and Brigadier-General Henry V. Boynton, in their testimony, said that if the camp arrangements in this country were unsatisfactory, the regimental commanders were responsible for it, and it was added that rations and supplies were abundant and furnished with promptness when properly applied for, except in cases where delay was unavoidable.

General F. V. Greene, who recently returned from Manila, said our troops there were in excellent health and had an abundance of supplies of all kinds.

Major Hersey, of the Rough Riders, testified that there was no lack of supplies in Cuba or in the camp at Tampa, Fla., and he classed Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, Long Island, as being the most perfect camp it has ever been his pleasure to see. He added that in the whole history of mankind soldiers never fared better.

Chief Quartermaster Lee, of Camp Thomas,

Chickamauga, Ga., asserted that no army was better supplied in such a short time.

General Joseph Wheeler was confronted with a long series of charges, made by a New York newspaper, of horrors which were said to have existed at Camp Wikoff. The general, in substance, said the charges were without foundation.

It was admitted that there was suffering among the troops, as there always is in war-time; but it was denied that there was any ground for the sweeping charges of gross neglect and incompetency made against the officials at Washington and elsewhere.

General Alger, the Secretary of War, on October 11th, presented a statement to the Commission, which was practically his defence. It seemingly explained away a number of the alleged mistakes of the campaign.

A semi-official article, emanating from Washington, was published the same day, fully reviewing the war between the United States and Spain. The conclusions drawn were that the United States, in one hundred days, organized, armed, equipped, and provided transportation for an army of over a quarter of a million men, conducted campaigns separated by ten thousand miles of land and water, humiliated and destroyed the enemy wherever met, and this with the small loss from all causes of but a little over one per cent of the number.

One of the most interesting portions of the article was a comparison made of the death-rate of our war with Spain and those of former wars in the West Indies. According to the figures published, the first expedition sent to the West Indian Islands was a

British force, the land troops numbering 14,000 men. In this force the losses were 1,790 officers and men killed, wounded, and missing, while the losses from disease were about 50 per cent of the total number of troops landed.

In 1802 the French sent an expedition to the West Indies numbering over 58,500 men. In four months, still according to the article referred to, the French lost over 50,000 men from disease, and of the 8,000 or so survivors only about 5,000 were fit for duty.

Finally, during the recent war in Cuba, Spain has sent about 150,000 men to the island, of whom but about 85,000 remain.



THE Board of Naval Officers appointed by Rear-Admiral Sampson, as a result of contradictory statements made regarding the positions of our ships at the battle of Santiago, to determine the relative positions of the several vessels during the battle of July 3, has made its report. Lieutenant-Commander Richard Wainwright, of the *Gloucester*, presided over the Board, which was composed of Lieutenant Samuel P. Comly, of the *Indiana*; Lieutenant Lewis C. Heilner, of the *Texas*; Lieutenant William H. Schuetze, of the *Iowa*; Lieutenant Albon C. Hodgson, of the *Brooklyn*; Lieutenant William H. Allen, of the *Oregon*, and Lieutenant Edward E. Capehart, of the *New York*.

In summing up, the Board found as follows:

The battle was fought and won upon plans prepared by Rear-Admiral Sampson.

Any directing of the movements of ships by Com-

modore Schley during the battle was not of an important nature.

The flagship *New York* did not take any active part in the fight. She had conveyed the Admiral to a meeting with military officers.

The *Brooklyn*, flagship of Commodore Schley, was not engaged at so close quarters as represented by first reports.

- The *Oregon*, *Texas*, and *Iowa* bore the brunt of the fighting.

The *New York* was over nine miles away from the Spanish cruiser *Cristobal Colon* when that ship surrendered, and between four and five miles from the nearest of her sister ships engaged.

The average range of the ships engaged was about a mile and a half.

No American ship was at any time within a mile of an unsundered Spanish ship.

The Naval Board also prepared an elaborate chart showing the positions of all the Spanish and American ships from the moment the Spanish flagship *Maria Teresa* appeared to the time the *Colon* was beached. This chart is in seven sections, and shows the positions of the ships at the following times:

9:35 A.M.—When the Spanish fleet came out.

9:50 A.M.—When the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers made their appearance.

10:15 A.M.—When the Spanish flagship turned to run ashore.

10:20 A.M.—When the *Almirante Oquendo* turned to run ashore.

10:30 A.M.—When the torpedo-boat destroyer *Furor* was blown up.

11:05 A.M.—When the *Vizcaya* turned to run ashore.

1:15 P.M.—When the *Cristobal Colon* surrendered.

The chart further shows that at the time of the most severe fighting, from 10 to 10:15 A.M., the *Oregon* was opposite the *Maria Teresa* and the *Oquendo*, at about 3,000 yards' distance, with the *Texas* and *Iowa* about as far inshore but half a mile in the rear. The *Brooklyn* was then in line with the *Oregon* and about three-quarters of a mile farther out to sea.



THERE was an outbreak among the Pillager branch of the Chippewa tribe of Indians, at Leech Lake, Minnesota, on October 7th, and one American officer, a sergeant, and five privates were killed. The first reports of the affair were so exaggerated that we think it best to present the report on the subject of General Bacon, our commanding officer. His despatch to Adjutant-General Corbin was as follows:

“WALKER, MINN., October 5th.

“Whilst protecting United States marshal at this camp on Leech Lake, opposite Bear Island, with a detachment of eighty men, Third Infantry, was attacked by a large force of Chippewa Indians at noon to-day. Indians fighting from heavy timber and underbrush. Indians driven back. Our loss: Killed—Captain Wilkinson, Sergeant Butler, Privates Olm-

stead and Ziebell. Wounded—Sergeant Ayres, Privates Daley, Boucher, Brown, Wicker, Jensen, Turner, Ziggler, and Francony, and Deputy-Marshall Sheehan. Communication is most difficult by small steamboats.

“BACON, Brigadier-General.”

“BRAINERD, MINN., Oct. 7, 1898.

“*Adjutant-General, Washington.*

“Walker, Minn., Oct. 6.—One soldier killed to-day and one Indian police killed; one wounded. Number of Indians killed impossible to estimate. They have now scattered in their canoes during night, to the various islands in this section. Have accomplished all that can be done here at this late season, and will return with my command to-morrow. Communication with this point rare and difficult.

“BACON, Brigadier-General.”

It was asserted, however, that great danger existed, and that reinforcements of troops were urgently needed. But the authorities at Washington declined to send further troops to the front, whereupon Governor Clough, of Minnesota, sent the following message to the Adjutant-General:

“*H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General, Washington.*

“No one claims that reinforcements were needed at Walker. I have not been asked for assistance from that quarter, though I do not think that General Bacon has won the victory he claims. The people generally say so. The Indians claim that they have won, and that is my opinion.

"The people all along the Fosston branch of the Great Northern Railroad are much alarmed and are asking for assistance, for the protection asked of the War Department. The soldiers are here and willing and ready to go, but as you have revoked your order of yesterday you can do what you like with your soldiers. The State of Minnesota will try to get along without assistance from the Department in the future.

"D. M. CLOUGH, Governor."

This message was shown to President McKinley, who ordered General Bacon to confer with Governor Clough, to prevent any danger, and to allay the feeling of alarm which appeared to exist.



ANOTHER interesting feature of the Dreyfus case developed on October 11th. That was the day fixed for the sale by the sheriff of the house and furniture of M. Emile Zola, the French author who has made such a gallant fight in behalf of Dreyfus against corruption in the French army, to satisfy a judgment of 30,000 francs obtained against him by three handwriting experts. The latter had been denounced by M. Zola, who charged them with being grossly mistaken in pronouncing certain documents to be in the handwriting of Dreyfus, when, in reality, they were forgeries.

The position assumed by M. Zola was sustained when the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, of the Intelligence Department of the French War Office, confessed to having forged one of the documents in the case, after which he committed suicide, or was mur-

dered. The three experts, however, sued the French author on the charge of libel, and obtained verdicts of 10,000 francs each. This was previous to the confession and death of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry. But the sale was ordered to take place in spite of the confession, and also in face of the fact that M. Octave Mirbeau, a friend of M. Zola, offered to be responsible for the amount.

When the sale commenced on October 11th there was a sensation. The first article put up at auction was a walnut table of the time of King Louis X., which originally cost M. Zola 120 francs. But the friends of the author present bid this table up to 32,000 francs, thus producing the amount required, in addition to the sheriff's fees, which promptly stopped the sale.



THE United States navy, during the recent war, lost only 17 men killed and had 67 men wounded. At Manila not one man was killed, and the 9 men injured all returned to duty. At San Juan, 1 man was killed and 8 were wounded.

Figures just issued by the War Department at Washington show that our total casualties in Cuba, during the war, were 23 officers and 237 men killed, and 96 officers and 1,332 men wounded.

In Porto Rico the total casualties were 3 men killed and 4 officers and 36 men wounded.

The Joint High Commission appointed by the United States and Great Britain to consider and, if

possible, adjust certain international questions which have been in controversy for years between the United States and Canada, finally adjourned at Quebec on October 10th. The result of the deliberations of the Commission will not be known for some time. But it is understood that there is no possibility of a reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Canada. A reciprocity arrangement would have meant that certain Canadian goods would have been admitted duty free into the United States, in exchange for the admittance into Canada duty free of certain American goods.

Work in the attempt to raise the Spanish cruiser *Vizcaya* off Santiago has been abandoned. The divers found fifty feet of her bottom gone. The *Maria Teresa* leaves for New York on October 18th.

It is announced in Vienna, Austria, that a company has been formed to build an air-ship, designed by Count Zeppelin, and intended to cross the Atlantic in four days. The "ship" consists of a long cylinder containing a number of balloons arranged upon the principle of water-tight compartments. It is steered by paddle-wheels, is driven by electricity, and, the inventor says, can travel eight days without landing.

An attempt was made early this month to desecrate the grave of William Penn, at Jordans, Buckinghamshire, England. This revives the most laudable proposition to build a grand Pantheon, or Temple of Rest, for our illustrious dead, at Washington, or elsewhere. There the remains of our great states-

men and distinguished men could be entombed, as in Great Britain are the bodies of her great men at Westminster Abbey.

It is understood at Washington that the Panama Canal Company, controlled by Frenchmen, is about to make an offer to sell out to our Government. This offer, if made, should receive thorough consideration. About \$125,000,000 of French money has already been sunk in the enterprise, which is admitted to be feasible and that \$100,000,000 more will complete the work. It is claimed that the Nicaragua Canal can be built for about \$150,000,000; but there are people well posted on the subject who say that about \$250,000,000 will be nearer the total cost. So far as the United States is concerned, any route will suit us. But we must have a canal.

Admiral Cervera, who commanded the Spanish fleet destroyed by the American fleet commanded by Rear-Admiral Sampson, is to be elected a life member of the Spanish Senate. He proved himself a gallant sailor, and behaved like a gentleman while in our custody. Nobody on this side of the Atlantic will begrudge him the honor to be conferred on him.

The Spaniards are beginning to reap the benefits of the lessons taught them during the recent war with the United States. A large meeting of business men has just been held at Madrid. Resolutions were adopted providing for large reductions in the public expenditure, including pensions, closing the military schools for the next ten years, the reduction

of the officers' pay (the highest in rank not to exceed 15,000 pesetas—about \$3,000), and the voting of money in aid of the sufferers from the war.

The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands increased the area of the United States by 6,677 square miles and added about 110,000 to our population. The Philippines would add 114,326 square miles to the area of the United States, and would add 7,000,000 to our population.

The British Empire extends over 11,250,000 square miles and Queen Victoria rules over 400,000,000 people; yet the British Isles cover but about 121,115 square miles, and only some 38,000,000 of her Majesty's subjects dwell in Great Britain and Ireland. But in 1897 the revenues of Great Britain and her colonies were about \$1,125,000,000, and Great Britain contributed about half this amount. In India alone Queen Victoria rules over about 287,000,000 people, and in Australia, which nearly equals the United State in size, she rules over about 3,500,000 subjects, about the given population of Greater New York, and considerably less than the population of London.

France, next to Great Britain, has the most extensive colonial possessions, and we rank fifth. France rules over about 40,000,000 people in her colonies, and her population is only about 38,000,000.

Germany, with a population of about 52,000,000, has about 10,000,000 people in her colonies.

AMERICA AND HER ARMY.

(From the Spectator.)

THE world has hardly yet realized how great a turning-point in the history of the United States was the war with Spain, and how tremendous are the changes in the American polity that have been wrought by the conquest of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. An announcement made this week as to the future disposition of the military forces of the Republic should, however, begin the work of enlightenment. According to the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times*, General Miles, the real head of the army, states that, "according to present arrangements, the following garrisons are to be provided, for the permanent occupation of the newly acquired territory. In Cuba there will be about 50,000 troops, in the Philippines 20,000, in Porto Rico 14,000, and at Honolulu 4,000. In these garrisons the regular troops will be assigned as follows: To Cuba, 12,000; to the Philippines, 3,000; to Porto Rico, 4,000; and to Honolulu, 1,000." The rest will be volunteer regiments, but these will, of course, be none the less under the command and absolute control of the Central Executive; the volunteer regiments are merely regiments recruited on a special system, and able to be disbanded as soon as their work is done. These figures show that in a couple of months the United States, though not at war, will have an army of ninety thousand men outside the States, organized for active service, and technically in the field. Think for a moment what this means. It means that America will be maintaining oversea a white force—not more than

ten thousand of the troops just enumerated will be negroes—larger than that which we employ to hold India and Egypt. Our total Imperial force—i.e., the force outside these islands—will be rather larger, but, next to us, America will have in a few months' time the largest *external* army in the world. Outside their own dominions neither France nor Germany have anything like eighty thousand men. We lay stress upon these facts not because we are anxious as to responsibilities assumed by America, or because we think she is making a false step. On the contrary, we believe that the new departure is distinctly for the best, and is likely to prove not only a blessing to the world at large, but a great and lasting benefit to the United States. We merely emphasize the fact because we desire that the Americans should realize fully how big a job they have undertaken, and undertaken as yet rather instinctively and unconsciously than with eyes fully opened. If the Americans once understand what they are in for, they will pull themselves together and plough their long furrow straight and well—no men better. If, however, they do not clearly understand the nature of the task before them, there is danger of grave trouble and disaster.

First of all, the Americans must realize that they are now face to face with a military problem which cannot be solved by makeshifts. No doubt in the Civil War they did wonders by means of makeshifts, but then the country was on fire with energy, and the theatre of operations was, after all, a comparatively small one, or, at any rate, all on the settled portions of the North American continent. Makeshifts will not avail to keep ninety thousand men, scattered from

the Philippines to Cuba, regularly supplied with the munitions of war and with those "reliefs" that are essential to the welfare of an army when in foreign places and in unhealthy climates. The wastage in this army of ninety thousand men caused by death, by disease, and owing to a short term of enlistment will be very great, and the gaps will constantly have to be filled from America. That there will be little trouble in finding new recruits we are well aware, but it is not finding the recruit that is the difficulty. When he is enrolled he will have to be equipped and transported to the place where he is needed—possibly a hitherto unsurveyed island in the South-Eastern Pacific. But this means an elaborate system of transports and a relief system such as exists in the British army, with probably six or seven thousand soldiers always afloat, either coming home or going out to America's new Colonial Empire. All this, of course, presents no insoluble problem, but it does present one which will have to be tackled in earnest, unless there is to be a serious breakdown. Military organization means primarily an efficient headquarters staff, and this the Americans will have to provide as quickly as they can. They have in their West Point officers as good material as exists in the world, but for the moment the supply is by no means equal to the demand. Still, Americans learn new work with extraordinary rapidity, and if only young men, and not "fossils," are put at the head of departments things will soon shake down. As we have found in Egypt, if you are only careful to put the right men at the top, and give them a free hand, they will soon discover and develop efficient subordinates.

There is yet another point most vitally connected with the efficiency of a large military force stationed abroad and in tropical and half-savage places to which the Americans must give attention. They must pay their military officers well. Pay on what is practically active service in the tropics ought to be double what it is at home. The colonels, captains, and even subalterns in Cuba and the Philippines will be set to do most arduous and responsible work, and if good work is to be done they must be well paid. There is no truer maxim in statecraft than that *power will be paid*. If it is not paid officially it will sooner or later pay itself. But such self-payment means ruin and demoralization. That the private soldiers will be liberally treated goes without saying. What is not so certain is that the American people will realize that the officers to whom immense powers will be given must also be paid in proportion. Good salaries are the only instruments which can be permanently relied on to kill corruption, and it is absolutely essential that America should start her new colonial empire free from the slightest taint of corruption. If the salaries are good it will be possible to introduce stringent rules against executive officers holding land or engaging in any kind of speculation in the regions which they are occupying. It is to such rules, coupled with good salaries, that in the last resort we owe our success in India. Put an American officer, civil or military, in a great position of trust and responsibility in some outlying district in the Philippines where his word will virtually be law, and pay him well, and make it a matter of honor that he shall get no indirect gain from his position, and he will turn

out a Lawrence. Give the same man poor pay, and expose him, as he must be exposed, to great temptations in the way of illicit gain, and you will in practice be unable to maintain a high standard of official duty. The Americans must not be misled by the fact that they will be able to get plenty of men, and apparently sound men, at small salaries. As Lord Cornwallis told his masters in the East India Company, they could get a dozen men to be governor-general for no salary at all, but that did not show that it would be wise not to give their governor-general proper remuneration. Depend upon it, this apparently simple matter of salaries is of the utmost importance. If a man has a good salary, and therefore a desirable post, he has a perpetual reminder that he has forfeited any right to private gain. If he is inadequately paid he has a sense of grievance, and tells himself when he is tempted that he has a moral right to do for himself what the country ought to have done for him.

Side by side with the problem of military organization, and closely allied to it, is the problem of civil administration. Very soon after the troops have taken possession of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines there will be an urgent need for civil administrators—including judges—of all kinds. Here, again, the need for a satisfactory tenure of office and high salaries will become urgent—more urgent, indeed, than in the case of the soldiers, who are always largely protected by the sense of *esprit de corps*. It is in reference to this question of how to provide these civil administrators that we see the only signs of hopelessness and pessimism that have yet been

exhibited by the Americans. Grave Americans of experience and high standing are apt to say that they do not see where or how they are to obtain men of the kind we obtain for the Indian Civil Service. The material, they infer, does not exist. We do not believe it for a moment. The material does exist, only as yet it is in the raw. It will be the duty of America in the course of the next few years to develop a body of Indian civilians—men who, if turned into a tropical swamp or forest and told to organize a government and administer it, will do so straight away. No doubt making a start will be a difficulty; but that once made, a tradition of good service will soon develop, and thousands of young men will come forward. After all, the States have never found any difficulty in filling West Point and their naval college, and exactly the same stamp of man will do for civilian work. Look, too, at the success of the American missionaries. The same zeal and the same willingness to work away from home among savages and semi-savages will, we are certain, be placed at the disposal of the State. The men who fill our Indian civil service are mainly the sons of naval and military officers, of professors, of schoolmasters, of doctors, and, above all, of clergymen. All these classes are to be found in the States, and when once the need and the opportunity are realized they will give their sons to the service of the State. Only one thing is necessary—the parent who thinks of bringing up a son for Imperial work must be made to feel that his boy will have a real career open to him—good pay, a secure tenure of his post, a pension when he retires, and an office conveying a certain amount of distinction and consideration.

The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. II., No. 43.

OCTOBER 27, 1898

Whole No. 103

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With the Editor "FOUR-FOOTED Americans and their Kin,"
by Mabel Osgood Wright; illustrated (The
Macmillan Co., New York).

An interesting series of chats about animals common to this continent told in the form of a connected story, the scene being laid at Orchard Farm. In this book, natural history appears in its most attractive form. The illustrations are many and without exception excellent; the artist

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shows not alone a knowledge of his subject, but also a thorough appreciation of the educational value of properly made pictures.

The same favorable criticism cannot be made of the illustrations in "Stories from Lowly Life," by C. M. Duppa (from the press of the same publishers). The illustrations in this otherwise attractive volume are of the stuffed and wooden animal type so commonly used in the stories of animals for younger children, but the text is of a different character, and compensates for the artist's shortcomings. The story is of the more familiar domestic animals, always favorites with younger children.

"North America," by Frank G. Carpenter (American Book Company, New York).

This book follows out the admirable plan, used by that famous teacher of geography, Guyot, of journeying through the country and becoming acquainted with its most important characteristics. The greater part of the journey described in this book is taken in the United States. The chief cities are visited, the industrial sections explored; sugar plantations, iron-mines, coal-fields, wheat-fields, the great lumber camps, and even the orange-groves are made familiar to the readers. Well illustrated, carefully edited, and interestingly written, the book cannot fail to charm the young readers.

"Poetry for Children," by Charles and Mary Lamb. Illustrated by Winifred Green (J. M. Dent & Co., London).

This is sure to prove a most acceptable gift book,

dainty in shape, tasteful in binding, and artistic in illustration. It is sure to please.

"The Cure of Writer's Cramp," by S. H. Monell, M.D. (J. B. Taltavall, New York).

Until we read this interesting little book, we did not realize that at least 40,000 people in the United States were affected with Writer's Cramp or "Lame Arm," from excessive use in various occupations. It is not frequent among those who write, but telegraphers and stenographers suffer greatly from it. It is curious to read that not only judges and clergymen also suffer, but that professional pianists have cramps in their arms from severe practice in their finger exercises, and that our popular baseball players have a similar trouble which they call "glass arm" and "Charley-horse." As these are all considered the effects of chronic fatigue, it is pleasant to read in Dr. Monell's book that they are entirely curable, and, moreover, he tells how to avoid them, and also how to recognize the early symptoms of the disease, so that those who depend on the use of their hands and arms for support can take proper steps to correct the trouble.

With this number we begin our series of famous historical buildings and places. These will be inserted as frontispieces facing first page of Current History.



FAMOUS CASTALIAN FOUNTAIN (Famous Places, No. 1).

Current History



SINCE our last issue and up to the time of going to press with this number, there has been a ripening of all the political situations. France has been on the verge of a revolution, a military conspiracy against the Government having been discovered; but the dangerous strike at Paris has been declared ended.

The Fashoda question is still unsettled, and Great Britain and France are facing it with their hands on their swords.

In Germany, there is talk of establishing a Regency during the absence of Emperor William in the Orient; and a startling conspiracy against his life was recently discovered in Egypt.

The Stars and Stripes has been hoisted over Porto Rico, and the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish troops continues slowly.

The Sultan of Turkey has apparently agreed to bow to the will of the Powers and withdraw his troops from the island of Crete; and the new United States minister has arrived at Constantinople, fully determined to obtain compensation for damages done to American property in Armenia.

The situation in China is becoming more serious, with the Dowager Empress and the anti-reform party in full power, and foreigners fleeing from the country.

Great Britain is threatened with further trouble in

India, where another difficult campaign against the border tribesmen is being organized.

The Peace Commissions at Paris are slowly getting down to real business, and it would appear that peace is not yet fully in sight. The Cuban debt is the present stumbling-block.

The Philippine question is still unsettled, but the feeling in favor of holding all those islands appears to be growing in the United States.

There has been a disastrous wreck of a steamer, the *Mohegan*, bound for New York, off the British coast, during which about 119 of the passengers and crew were drowned.

The Army Investigation Committee has completed, for the present, its examination of officers at Washington, and has started on a tour of inspection of the various military camps.

FRANCE, during the past week, occupied the centre of the political stage, and seems likely to play the leading part in the European drama for some time to come.

The threatened revolution, referred to at length in No. 102 of *THE GREAT ROUND WORLD*, nearly came to a head on October 15, the date, it seems, which was fixed upon for an outbreak upon the part of the military party. The object of the plotters, it appears, was the overthrow of the Revisionist Ministers, that is, the members of the Cabinet who are in favor of reopening the Dreyfus case, now before the Court of Cassation. The Premier, or Prime Minister, M. Brisson, was, however, warned of the plot in time,

and appears to have acted with great calmness and good sense. He is said to have in his possession correspondence exchanged between some of the leading French generals, which may cause trouble for them in the future. In view of the present excited state of the French people, it is believed that any radical action upon the part of the authorities would precipitate a revolution.

The Imperialists, now headed by Prince Louis Bonaparte, and the Royalists, led by the Duke of Orleans, are credited with having attempted to take advantage of the troubles of the past few weeks; but the Government of the French Republic was equal to the emergency, and the date determined upon for a disturbance of the peace passed quietly.

No more favorable moment for the enemies of the present French Government could have been imagined. Paris might have been likened to a powder-magazine with a number of fires smouldering about it. The strike of the building-trades laborers of Paris furnished the agitators with good material to work upon. The Government, however, turned the capital into a military camp. Over 40,000 additional troops and some 10,000 extra police were placed on duty. The strategic points and places of vantage in the most disturbed districts were occupied by cavalry, infantry, or police, and any outbreak would have been rigorously suppressed. On October 17 it was announced that the strike was ended.

General de Boisdeffre, who resigned the post of Chief of the General Staff of the French army at the time of the Dreyfus exposures, and who is said to enjoy the friendship of the Czar of Russia, was men-

tioned as the leader of the conspiracy. Over a year ago he was referred to as a man likely to lead a movement against the Government.

The trouble is that a certain number of the leading French generals are in a desperate position. If the Dreyfus case is reopened they are certain of exposure, hence the dangerous state of affairs in France. An unexpected incident may plunge that country into a civil or a foreign war at any moment.



KING MENELIK.

FRANCE, with internal revolution threatening her, is not in a position to inflict a diplomatic defeat upon any of her enemies. Of this they are well aware. Great Britain, consequently, is maintaining a very high hand on the question of the sovereignty over Fashoda. She will not hesitate to draw the sword if Major Marchand is not instructed to evacuate that place. Single-handed, France is not considered a match for Great Britain on the seas, and she would in the end lose most of her colonies without inflicting any material damage upon her enemy.

At this juncture France has turned to her ally, Russia, for support; but, that country has troubles of her own, and seems never to have really intended to do anything more than "burn fireworks" for the purpose of borrowing money from the French. The Czar, it is pointed out in explanation, with his peace

or disarmament proposals before the nations of the world, can hardly be expected to rush into war.

This places France in an unenviable position. She must give up Fashoda or fight Great Britain. But if she recalls Marchand the anti-Revisionists may take advantage of the popular clamor which will follow the backdown of France, and a revolution may be the result.

A French officer, by courtesy of the British Government, is now on his way to Cairo, or Paris, over the British lines of communication. He has with him the report of Major Marchand. On this document a great deal depends. It may be the spark which will start the fire, or it may be made the key with which a door of escape from revolution or war can be opened.

If the report reads that the position of the French at Fashoda was untenable when the British arrived, all may be well. If the vast riches of the Bahr-el-Gazal region—the territory to the southwest of Fashoda drained by the Bahr-el-Gazal River, a branch of the White Nile, one of the richest in Africa—are set forth, and it is pointed out that they are useless without a port on the Nile and the right to navigate that stream, the situation will become more difficult, though war need not necessarily follow.

The Marquis of Salisbury, at that point, would have the chance of displaying statesmanship of a high order. He could at one stroke wipe out France's opposition to the occupation of Egypt by the British forces, win the friendship of France, and, eventually, Great Britain would absorb the trade of the Bahr-el-

Gazal provinces. All he would have to do would be to give way to France—on paper. His victory would follow. The French never have been and never will be successful colonists, and any rope Great Britain may give them can be pulled in when the situation justifies it.

Great Britain's Government, just now, is particularly strong, inasmuch as all parties are in favor of supporting the Marquis of Salisbury on the Fashoda question. Besides this, France's alliance with Russia has thwarted the British policy in China repeatedly of late, and the British are not unwilling to deal a crushing blow to France while Russia is in a position, due to the crop failures and unsettled finances, which makes it almost impossible for her to help her so-called ally.

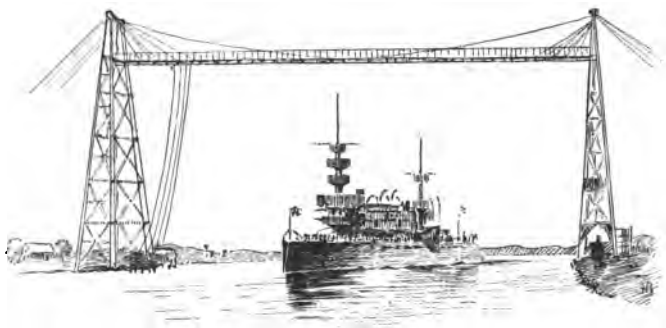
France, it is true, seems to have counted on the assistance of Abyssinia against Great Britain. In fact, it has been said that Major Marchand expected to find 10,000 Abyssinian warriors waiting for him, on the other side of the Nile, when he reached Fashoda. But this seems to have been little more than a dream. In the first place, Great Britain has just completed a treaty, very favorable to her, with Abyssinia, which prevents arms or supplies being sent to her enemies through Abyssinian territory; another reason, possibly more important, is that King Menelik has to meet a strong revolutionary movement in his own dominions. His most powerful general, or chief, Ras Mangascia, who recently seized and killed an envoy sent to him by Menelik's masterful wife, Queen Taitu, has revolted, and a disastrous civil war will probably follow.

Under the circumstances, Great Britain seems to have the game in her own hands.

France, however, on October 17, began arming. Four armored cruisers of the reserve fleet were ordered to be made ready immediately for active service, and reinforcements of gunners were hurried to Brest for the purpose of manning the forts there.

IF war between France and Great Britain breaks out at any time, Bizerta, the new war-port of France, on the Tunisian coast of Africa, is certain to play a great part in it. In fact, it is liable to be one of the first places attacked by the British fleet.

Bizerta occupies a very fine strategic position, better even than Malta, the island stronghold of Great



FRENCH WAR-SHIP PASSING UNDER THE BRIDGE AT BIZERTA.

Britain in the Mediterranean Sea. It is so situated as to guard the two passages, between Sicily and Tunis, and between Sardinia and Tunis, where the Mediterranean narrows. A large land-locked lake at Bizerta will afford perfect safety for the most

powerful squadron ever likely to be assembled in the Mediterranean. But the British have reminded the French, rather unpleasantly, that a fleet in the Bizerta



SHOWING LOCATION OF BIZERTA.

Lake, or harbor, is liable to be "bottled up" more effectually than was Admiral Cervera's at Santiago.

When the French Mediterranean squadron was at Bizerta recently, a British merchant steamer went in to coal and grounded across the channel at the entrance of the harbor, temporarily blocking it. Of course this was ascribed to British perfidy, and not to accident.

The new war-port is connected by rail with Algiers, is the headquarters of the French maritime command of Tunis, and lies on the British main line of communications from England to Malta, Egypt, and the East. A permanent French squadron is kept at Bizerta, which is strongly fortified, and said to be

safe from bombardment or from a torpedo-boat attack.

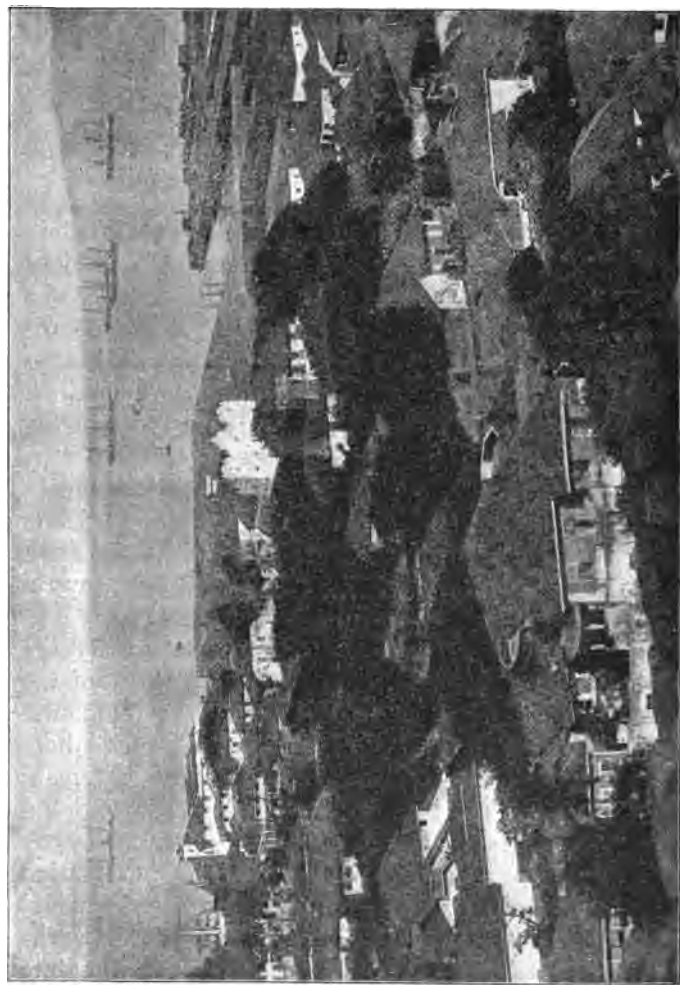
The French have planned to scatter torpedo-boat stations all along the Algerian and Tunisian coasts, so as to give the British fleet plenty of work if war breaks out.



THOUGH Great Britain may have the best of the game with France, she has trouble ahead in the direction of India. The desperate fighting which took place last year between the British forces and the war-like tribesmen on the north-western frontier of India opened the eyes of the British Government to several things.

Among them were, that the tribesmen have means of obtaining plenty of the latest model British army rifles and plenty of ammunition; that they can support themselves indefinitely in the field; that they equal the Boers as riflemen; and that they are brave to a fault, and capable of enduring the greatest hardships.

But, above all, the British officers recognized what other officers have claimed for many years, namely, that it was inexplicable blundering to allow the Khyber Pass, and other great passes leading into India from Afghanistan, to be held by the tribesmen, even admitting that they were seemingly loyal and



BOMBAY, INDIA.

in the pay of the British. It was in the Khyber Pass that the Afridis made so much trouble last year, an account of which was given in *THE GREAT ROUND WORLD*.

Now all this is to be changed. It has been announced that the Indian Government will assume the duty of guarding the passes, and that the most stringent measures will be taken to complete the disarmament of the frontier tribesmen. This means a long and costly campaign for the British, and is causing consternation among the taxpayers of India, who have not even partly recovered from the disorder in the finances due to the plague and famine of the past few years.

At least seventy per cent of the peasantry in the Nassik district of the Bombay Presidency are said to be hopelessly in debt, having borrowed to the utmost from the local money-lenders in order to meet the taxes. In fact, some of them have already taken to highway robbery in order to obtain money to pay the taxes; and it has been asserted that, unless relief is afforded soon, the majority of the peasantry in the Nassik district will abandon their lands and take to highway robbery for a living.

Under these circumstances, there is no general rejoicing in India at the advent there of Baron Curzon of Kedleston, the new Viceroy of India, for he is known to be an advocate of what is termed the "forward policy," namely, the policy of pushing the frontiers of British India as far north as possible.

Some people claim bankruptcy stares India in the face unless the home Government, that of Great Britain, comes to the assistance of the sufferers.

There is also considerable friction between the

British soldiers and the natives. The former have recently been severely rebuked in an order issued by the lieutenant-general Sir Baker Russell, commanding in the Bengal Presidency, who classed as "cowardly" the practices indulged in by the soldiers in assaulting natives, and warned them that most unpleasant results will follow a continuance of the assaults.

The Calcutta *Englishman*, which recently took up the subject, asserted that at least ninety per cent of the cases of British soldiers appearing in the courts of justice were "for acts of violence committed toward natives, varying in all degrees from simple assault to murder."

The people of India are also finding fault with the suppression of everything in the shape of complaint or criticism in the public press; of the autocratic power with which the postmasters of India are vested with regard to mail-matter passing through their hands; of the transfer of certain powers from the regular courts to individual magistrates in cases of political offenders; and of the withdrawal of rights of municipal self-government heretofore conceded to certain cities of India.

THE work of the commission appointed by President McKinley to inquire into the alleged abuses in the conduct of the Medical, Transport, and Commissariat Departments of the army during the war with Spain is progressing slowly. The taking of testimony from generals and other officers has seemingly been concluded, and the commissioners started

October 16 on a tour of investigation which is to last about three weeks. They will have the exclusive use of five railroad cars during their trip. Two of these are Pullman sleepers, one is a combined dining-room and kitchen-car, another is a baggage-car, and the fifth is the car of General Dodge, president of the commission. The latter contains a large apartment which will be used for meeting purposes and for the examination of witnesses.

Camp Cuba Libre, at Jacksonville, Fla., was the first camp investigated.

The soldiers of the camps visited are assured that whatever they say will be held as confidential, and they are guaranteed against punishment or annoyance on the part of their superiors.

Tampa, Pablo Beach, Miami, and Fernandina camps were next on the list.

After leaving Florida, the commission will visit the camps at Anniston and Huntsville, Ala., Chickamauga Park, Knoxville, Tenn., Lexington, Ky., and Camp Meade, Pennsylvania. The commission will then return to Washington, where its future movements will be decided.

THE Spanish troops are very slowly evacuating Cuba, though the authorities at Washington and our commissioners at Havana are doing their utmost to expedite matters. The Spaniards claim that the delay is due to their lack of transports; but merchants in the Cuban capital accuse the Spanish officials of purposely delaying matters in anticipation of a clash between the Cubans and the Americans.

It is added that if such a state of things develops, the Spanish troops will side with the Cubans. The Spaniards are also credited with counting strongly upon the climatic conditions in Cuba, which have previously been disadvantageous to our troops.

All this simply shows that our good work in Cuba has only commenced, and that we have no easy task before us in bringing about the pacification of Cuba. But our authorities there are pushing forward as steadily as if there were no Cuban or Spanish discontents in the island.

The American authorities propose to formally take possession of Havana and other places in Cuba on or about December 1, and very good reasons will have to be advanced to prevent them from so doing. But, this does not necessarily mean that all the Spanish troops must be out of Cuba by that date. This may turn out to be an impossibility. The United States has expressed only the "desire" to have control of the custom-houses and public buildings of Cuba on December 1. Of course, the word "demand" may have to be substituted for the word "desire" if it is shown that any form of treachery is the real cause of the delay of Spain in shipping her troops home.

Another cause of the delay is the question raised as to what constitutes movable property, the Spaniards having the right to take their movable property with them.

Incidentally, as suggested in No. 100 of *THE GREAT ROUND WORLD*, the question of the right of removing the reputed remains and the monument of Christopher Columbus has been taken up by our

commissioners in their efforts to reach a just construction of the words "movable property."

It is possible that the questions in dispute will be left to the decision of the joint peace commissions of the United States and Spain, now in session at Paris.

The attitude of the Cuban leaders is becoming more threatening, though this does not surprise or worry the American officials. General Calixto Garcia, who was reported on high authority to have accepted a post under the American officials at Santiago, at \$500 per month, to prevail upon the insurgents to lay down their arms, now denies that he has come to any such agreement. He has proclaimed himself a patriot, has said he needs no money, and has asked for transportation to Santa Cruz del Sur, the headquarters of the Cuban insurgent Government. Garcia told General Wood, our commander at Santiago, that it was important for him to go to Santa Cruz, as he must "frustrate a plot to overthrow the supremacy of those who have fought for Cuba for three years and to put in their places non-combatants and immigrants." Which goes to show that the Cubans are already practically fighting among themselves.

General Maximo Gomez is also far from being calmed down. He is alleged to have said that he will lead the insurgent forces back into the field sooner than submit to their being disarmed "while American and Spanish soldiers remain in Cuba."

The whole condition seems to be on a basis similar to the trouble in France. That is to say, the Cuban generals want to assume power in Cuba, while the civilian element, headed by President Masso, is de-

sirous of meeting the views of the United States as to the future government of Cuba.

The radical Cuban Party has formed an organization whose motto may be said to be, "Down with everything not Cuban." They urge the insurgents not to lay down their arms until the Americans as well as the Spaniards have withdrawn from Cuba.

All of which is very interesting; but it will not prevent the United States from doing its duty. It is incumbent upon our Government, in view of the responsibilities it has assumed, to establish a permanent just government in Cuba. This will be done in due course of time.

Camping-places for the American troops, which are to form the army of occupation, have been selected on the hills southeast of Guanabacoa, adjoining Havana, and at Cojimar (co-hē-mar) and Vento, (vān-to), near that city. Steps are being taken to supply the camps with pure water.

The Cuban General Perez has objected to the Americans establishing a temporary coaling-station in Guantanamo Bay, "without the permission of the Cuban Government"; and he makes his stand in this matter the reason for his refusal to disband his troops.

A striking example of the unwillingness of the Cubans to work is in the fact that Señor Trujillo (tru-heel-yo), editor of the *Porvenir*, the extreme pro-Cuban organ at Santiago, cannot hire any but Spaniards to work his printing-presses.

THE Sultan of Turkey, Abd-ul-Hamid, received most cordially Mr. Oscar S. Straus, the new United States Minister to Turkey, on October 16. It was a visit of ceremony purely.

Mr. Straus will now occupy himself with the collection of an indemnity of \$125,000 from Turkey. As explained in No. 102 of **THE GREAT ROUND WORLD**, the United States will insist upon reparation for the damage done to American mission property in Armenia during the disturbances of 1895. The Turkish authorities have blamed the Armenians for the outrages complained of; but the American officials are prepared to prove that the mission property was destroyed by Turkish troops, in uniform, under the command of officers at that time in the service of the Sultan.

It is pointed out in behalf of the American claim that the commander of a battery of Turkish artillery at Harput, where the outrages occurred, assured our missionaries that he would protect them. But this officer was in command of the battery which fired the shell which burst in the study of the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Barnum, at Harput. Further, it is said that fragments of the shell are still sticking in the walls where they lodged, and Dr. Barnum now receives Turkish officials in that room. Formerly he received them in another apartment.

THE police of Alexandria, Egypt, on October 13, arrested nine Italian Anarchists who had planned to assassinate Emperor William of Germany, who is now on his way to the Holy Land. It was

the Emperor's intention to visit Egypt, after leaving Palestine, and the Anarchists planned to kill him there. But the Emperor has since changed the plan of his journey.

The first of the Italians arrested was a café-keeper, a well-known Anarchist. In his house the police found two wire-bound bombs full of bullets; and the investigation which followed showed that the café-keeper had bribed the steward of a steamer sailing from Alexandria to Syria to take on board a box of bombs. From this it was judged that the Anarchists had also changed their plans, and intended to attack the German Emperor in Palestine.

Arrests of other Italian Anarchists in Egypt followed, and documents found upon them showed they had also planned to assassinate King Humbert of Italy.

The Germans, just now, are advocating a Regency during the Emperor's absence in the East. They say that when the Emperor and King of Prussia (the double title of Emperor William) leaves the country for any length of time, as in this instance, a duly empowered person ought to be at the head of the Government. It is believed the question will be brought up in the Reichstag (German Parliament) when that body meets. But the Constitution of the Empire does not provide for a Regency. The presidency of the German Bund, or Confederation of German States, is vested in the King of Prussia; but there is no clause legalizing the transfer of this dignity to a Regent of Prussia. Besides this, Prince Henry of Prussia, Emperor William's brother, who would naturally be Regent, is in command of the

German fleet in Chinese waters. Consequently the Germans are at a loss what to do.

THE permanent occupation of the island of Porto Rico was formally completed on October 18, when the American flag, with appropriate salutes and ceremonies, was hoisted over San Juan, the capital. Captain-General Macias, the former Spanish commander in that island, with his staff, sailed for Spain, on board the *Reina Maria Christina*, on October 16. He took with him 500 Spanish troops, and 3,000 others left Porto Rico on board the *Winifreda*.

About 800 American troops from the transport *Mississippi* were landed at Porto Rico on October 15. They were received with great enthusiasm.

But Porto Rico is still a foreign country, so far as the laws of the United States are concerned, and must remain so until made a territory by Congress.

Major-General Brooke is the military governor of Porto Rico, and also chief executive, having supreme command of the military and civil administration of the island.

THE slow progress made by the Peace Commissions at Paris leaves the question of the future of the Philippines still in doubt. Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, the Philippine leader, arrived in Paris October 16, with the intention, if possible, of laying the views of the Filipinos before our commissioners. Of course he simply voices the opinions of Aguinaldo, namely, that Aguinaldo's methods are the only ones fit for the government of the islands.

Each little leader in the Philippines is now fancying himself a great general, and is behaving accordingly. And all the leaders are jealous of each other, though they appear willing to allow Aguinaldo to have the nominal leadership until the decisions of the Paris Peace Commissions are made known. But Aguinaldo, in reality, controls only a small faction of the Filipinos.

Sickness among the American troops at Manila continues, but the number of deaths is decreasing, because of the vigorous efforts made by our officials to improve the sanitary condition of the city and its suburbs.

The American soldiers, as a rule, have made up their minds that they will have to stay for a considerable length of time in the Philippines. Many of the officers have their wives there, and others have sent for their wives or are preparing to do so.

Business on a solid basis cannot begin until the future government of the Philippine Islands is settled.

In the mean while, Aguinaldo is preparing for all emergencies. Numbers of his followers have been sent into the fields to plant rice for war supplies, and their places have been filled by recruits from other points. He is also pushing the war against the Spaniards in other parts of the islands, and is reported to have met with a serious reverse at Iloilo.

Recent letters, received from calm American observers in the Philippine Islands, confirm previous reports to the effect that the Filipinos are utterly incapable of self-government. It is pointed out that, under the cloak of collecting subscriptions for the insurgent cause, a regular system of blackmail has

been established, and that the sub-chiefs get the best part of the money collected. Other sub-chiefs are winking at wholesale marauding which Aguinaldo seems powerless to prevent, though he makes a pretence of so doing. He is endeavoring to systematize the collection of funds for the insurgents; but the plan, it is thought, will only result in imposing further burdens upon those who supply the funds.

The commercial classes, the unprejudiced Spaniards, the wealthy Filipinos, and the representatives of British capital are all hoping that the Americans will hold the Philippine Islands.

Everybody admits that it is utterly impossible for Spain to regain her sovereignty over any portion of the islands.

THE British steamer *Mohegan*, of the Atlantic Transport Line, bound from London to New York, was totally wrecked during the evening of October 14, not far from the Lizard Light, on the southeastern coast of Cornwall. About 100 persons, passengers and crew, were drowned. The disaster is inexplicable, as the coast-lights were in sight and the weather was clear. In spite of this, the *Mohegan* ran at full speed on some rocks, and foundered a few minutes later. The steamer was six or seven miles nearer land than she would have been if on her proper course. But all her officers were drowned, and it is not likely that the real cause of the wreck will be known. It is possible that her compasses were out of order; but it is more likely that somebody gave the man at the wheel the wrong course, or that the man at the wheel did not clearly hear the direc-

tions given him. In the latter case the officer on the bridge should have noticed the error.



THE fate of the Chinese Empire, while still in the balance, seems slowly but surely approaching the inevitable settlement—partition among the Powers most interested in its fate.

In the South, the French are threatening to cross the frontier in force, the plea being that a Frenchman is held prisoner in the hands of the rebels of the province of Sze-Chuan, almost in the very heart of China.

In the North or Northeast, Russia has massed a large body of troops at Port Arthur, ready for any emergency.

Finally, Great Britain, according to Japanese advices, which are liable to be correct, has informed the Chinese Government that the sovereignty over China belongs solely to the Emperor, who has been forcibly abducted and deposed; that he must be restored to his position; and that Kang-Yuwei and the other reformers must be pardoned. Failing compliance with these demands, it is added, Great Britain will enforce them.

Foreigners are now in great danger in China, and this may precipitate matters. A rebellion in the province of Hu-Nan is considered certain, and the foreigners in the Yang-tse-Kiang ports are preparing for flight.

Most of the foreign residents have already left Chun-King, in the province of So-Chuen; and at other ports in all parts of China the foreign population is taking steps to reach places of safety.

The unfortunate Emperor of China is still alive, it seems, though practically dead to the world. After the British, German, and Japanese ministers had for a week vainly sought an audience with his Majesty, they were informed by an official of the Chinese Foreign Office, on October 17, that the Emperor was dying in a small building on the lake near the palace of the Dowager Empress. The next day the physician of the French legation applied for permission to examine his Majesty, with the result that his Majesty was found to be weak, and requiring constant care; but he was in no immediate danger.

Chang-Ying-Houan, the former Chinese minister at Washington, and reform member of the Chinese Foreign Office, who was recently dismissed from office and sent into exile at Ili, a district of Chinese Turkestan, is said to have been murdered, by order of the Dowager Empress, while on his way there.

IT has been suggested that the United States would not be right in taking part in the partitioning of China, when that Empire is divided among the Powers, as seems likely soon to be the case. Those who put forward this idea are undoubtedly right-minded people, who take the ground that in so doing we should be taking what is not ours, and therefore be acting in a manner to be condemned. But, on the other hand, it is argued that it is our duty to protect the interests

of American commerce, which, it is claimed, would be ruined, so far as China is concerned, if, in the partitioning of China, we were to permit our merchants to be barred out of that country. Things may reach a point where Great Britain will be called upon by the Reform Party in China to sustain the Progressives, and, incidentally, her own trade, merchants, missionaries, and property, against a state of anarchy in China, which is threatened by revolutions and by the designs of Russia and France, to say nothing of Germany. As our trade in China, is only second in importance to that of Great Britain, and as our commerce with the Chinese is more extensive than that of all the European nations with the exception of Great Britain, it would seem to be incumbent upon our Government, in such a case, to assert itself and obtain a port or foothold in China, similar to those of other nations, which would enable us to effectively protect the rights of our merchants and the lives of our missionaries and citizens.

It is on this basis, and not on the basis of taking what is not ours, that some thoughtful men express the opinion that it is the duty of our Government, with the future and not the present in view, to assert the rights of the United States in China should the dismemberment of that Empire be threatened by the Powers of Europe.

This, it seems, would not be a policy to be condemned; but, on the other hand, it would appear that any contrary policy would threaten the future prospects of the Pacific slope, and surely earn the condemnation of future generations of Americans.

The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. II., No. 44.

NOVEMBER 3, 1898

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With the Editor

We will not be responsible for any subscriptions paid to agents. Subscriptions should be placed through responsible dealers or sent direct to this office. We are constantly receiving complaints of non-receipt from subscribers who have paid solicitors who claim to be our representatives. We authorize no one to collect.

One of our subscribers calls our attention to an error of statement in a recent number. We gave the value of the contents of Emperor William's gift trunk as 40,000,000 marks; it should have been 4,000,000 marks.

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OUR NEW HISTORY OF CHINA.

Diligent search through the many school histories of the world fails to discover other than the briefest mention of China or the history of this most interesting country, a country doubly interesting at this time because the eyes of the world are turned in its direction and because it bids fair soon to be the theatre of the active operations of the armies of the world. At least an outline of the history of this country should have been made familiar, both to young and old, long ago, and this omission is now a matter of almost universal regret to teachers in our schools all over the country. They find that they are unable to respond to the many inquiries of their pupils in reference to the growth of the Chinese Empire. While little is known of this interesting country, that little we have endeavored to furnish in the brief history which is published as the new number of the Quarterly, in order that the news which appears in the GREAT ROUND WORLD shall be better understood. The policy of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD has been, and will continue to be, to furnish the historical material necessary to a thorough comprehension of current events.

We trust that "China" may receive as warm a welcome as have the previous histories we have published in connection with THE GREAT ROUND WORLD.

Answers to Correspondents

Editor of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD.

DEAR SIR:—Is it true Mount Hercules, on the island of New Guinea, is 32,763 feet high, and the highest mountain in the world? Your respectful reader,

ALFRED H.

Editor of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD.

DEAR SIR:—I wish you would give me through THE GREAT ROUND WORLD as much information on Australia and Tasmania as the space will allow. I would like all you can give without infringing on the rights of others.

I enjoy the paper more than any other. It is a pleasure to read it, for I know and feel that it is all true. When finished, I always wish there was more.

Sincerely, F. R. W.

Alfred H., Los Angeles, Cal.: So far as the available records show, the highest mountain in New Guinea is in the Charles Louis range, the loftiest recorded point of which has an altitude of 16,730 feet. The latest published atlases do not show a Mount Hercules in New Guinea, though they indicate Hercules Bay, near which there are no mountains.

According to the information at hand, the highest ascertained point on the surface of the globe is Mount Everest, a peak of the Himalayas, the height of which is 29,000 feet above the sea. The name was given to this peak in honor of Sir George Everest, a distinguished English surveyor and geographer, whose geodetical labors rank among the finest achievements of their kind. He died in 1866.

F. R. W., Trinidad, Colo.: We shall touch on Australia when events there warrant it. The foreign political horizon just now is so clouded that all our available space is devoted to important events.



ST. AIGNAN—FAMOUS PLACES No. 2.

Current History



FRANCE, during the past week, continued to occupy the centre of the European stage.

Following the publication by the French Government of the correspondence with the British Government regarding the dispute as to the possession of Fashoda, on the Nile, the British Government, on October 24, gave to the public another batch of similar matter. Both lots of documents added fuel to the flames burning in each country, and the situation became more and more strained.

France continued arming, and Great Britain did the same. Troops and fleets were prepared for active service, and people began to think there was immediate danger of war. But the silver lining of compromise was to be seen at all times behind the Anglo-French war-clouds.

However, the internal situation of France became more desperate. When the French Chamber of Deputies reassembled on October 25, there were riotous scenes in its vicinity, and the Minister of War, General Chanoine, who had only been in office a few weeks, smarting under criticism, publicly resigned in the Chamber, after announcing his belief in the guilt of Dreyfus. This caused further trouble, and eventually brought about the defeat of the Brisson ministry in the Chamber and the subsequent resignation of the Cabinet.

Authority for pronunciation of proper names : Century Dictionary.

There was also further rioting in Paris, and the passions of the Revisionists and anti-Revisionists were excited to the utmost.

The former are in favor of reopening the notorious Dreyfus case, of which so much has been published



CAPTAIN MARCHAND.

in THE GREAT ROUND WORLD during recent months; and the latter are opposed to any revision of the prisoner's trial, although it has been shown that some of the documents which brought about the conviction of Dreyfus were forged by officers of the French army.

Naturally, the French Cabinet crisis caused a delay in the deliberations over the Fashoda question and for a time quieted the war rumors.

The possession of Fashoda is of the utmost importance to Great Britain, and France is equally desirous of obtaining a foothold there or in that vicinity. The reason for the French desire is that France has long cherished a project, to build a railway which will divide the African continent from east to west, and thus prevent the accomplishment of the British plan of uniting British South and North Africa by rail. To carry out this object, the French obtained from King Menelik of Abyssinia the right to build a railroad across Abyssinia, and the road is already in course of construction, and is designed to pass through Fashoda.

The British, however, will, at any cost, carry out their policy of establishing communication between Cape Town and Cairo, and the telegraph line from British South Africa is already being pushed northward.

France's plea that she is entitled to an outlet on the Nile is, therefore, only intended to conceal her real designs, and is not likely to be recognized by Great Britain. But, to avoid war, France will probably be granted a post on the Bahr-el-Ghazel, a river which runs into the Nile, especially as General Kitchener, after reaching Fashoda, sent a force of troops to establish outposts at Meshra-er-Rek, the principal trading-centre of the Bahr-el-Ghazel region.

In order to obtain an open door for a dignified retreat, France has raised the whole question of the occupation of Egypt by the British troops, which,

having been threshed threadbare for years, is not likely now to do any more than give ground for further discussion.

Great Britain insists upon holding the Nile from its source to its mouth, and France must consent to this or engage in a disastrous war.

* * * * *

THE great interest taken in the Anglo-French war-clouds withdrew attention, generally speaking, during the past week, from the Chinese situation. In recent numbers of **THE GREAT ROUND WORLD**, particularly in Nos. 102 and 103, we have described fully the events and causes which led up to the state of affairs now existing in China, namely, the overthrow of the Reform Party, the triumph of the Reactionists, and the gradual closing in of the Powers, which, seemingly, must sooner or later divide the so-called Celestial Empire among them.

Since then there have been developments which confirmed in every way the conclusions drawn from the collapse of the reform movement in China. Russia has seized another important slice of the Chinese Empire, and France is apparently taking steps to do likewise.

To explain the recent happenings more fully: Russia, it was announced from Shanghai, on October 20, occupied the port of Niu-Chwang, in the Province of Liao-Tung, and the forts at the entrance of the River Liao, on October 15. The Chinese troops fled without making any opposition, and it is said that they did so under orders from the Dowager Empress of China, who practically deposed the Emperor, and Li

Hung Chang, the great friend of Russia at Peking and intimate adviser of the Dowager Empress. This step upon the part of Russia means the virtual absorption into the Russian Empire of the whole of Manchuria, the portion of the Chinese Empire from which the Manchu, or reigning dynasty of China originated. It is also a severe blow for Great Britain, as that country had eighty per cent of the Niu-Chwang trade; and for Japan it must be almost as irritating a move as the occupation of Port Arthur by the Russians. Both places were captured by the Japanese during the war with China, and Russian opposition compelled the Japanese to evacuate them.

Niu-Chwang, or New-Chwang, is a treaty port of China, on the Gulf of Liao-Tung, about one hundred miles south-southwest of Mookden, or Moukden, the last residence of the Manchu sovereigns before the conquest of China, and the place where the early emperors of the present dynasty are buried.

The same day, October 20, by a strange coincidence, it was announced from Paris that a French missionary and several Chinese Catholics, under French protection, had been massacred or burned to death in a chapel at Paklung, in the south of China, by a riotous mob.

The French minister at Peking, it was added, immediately demanded reparation from the Chinese Government, which is to include a money compensation. He was instructed, later, from the French capital, to inform the Chinese Foreign Office that the French Government will take action if China does not adopt measures absolutely guaranteeing safety to the lives of the missionaries, which is asking China to do

something which is impossible. As France has previously threatened to send troops across the Chinese southern frontier if a Frenchman held captive by rebels is not released, it looks as if the French Government is accumulating seeming justification for further action against China, meaning the absorption by France of another piece of the Chinese Empire, as an addition to the territory she already possesses in the southern part of China.

Great Britain is also having a little more trouble with China. Despatches from Hong Kong, on October 20, as a further coincidence, said an uprising was threatened by the Chinese in that vicinity against the British, who, in order to offset the "lease" of Kiao-Chou Bay to Germany, were granted, by the Chinese Government, about two hundred square miles additional territory about Hong Kong, which is a colony of Great Britain. Great Britain's plea for this extension of her domains was that she needed more land about Hong Kong for the development of her commerce, and, incidentally, in order to further fortify the place against possible attack.

Of course, the current of events would not be complete, under the circumstances, without some move upon the part of Germany, and so, on October 20, as still another coincidence, a Shanghai despatch said Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William of Germany, who is in command of the German naval forces in Chinese waters, was upon the point of returning to Peking in order to *demand* an audience of the Emperor, for the purpose of definitely determining the condition of the latter's health, and, possibly, in order to obtain further concessions for Germany.

The second visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to Peking may or may not be an outcome of the amicable "understanding" arrived at between Great Britain and Germany; but, it would appear, it is a move against Russian interests. In fact, Prince Henry here has the chance to clench his "mailed fist," as referred to by the Emperor when his brother left Kiel, Germany, for China. The Prince *might* ask the unfortunate Emperor if he is desirous of being restored to the throne, and Emperor Kwang-su might possibly have courage enough to answer in the affirmative. Then the inevitable would be precipitated. Great Britain, Germany, and Japan would be likely to attempt the Emperor's restoration to power, which would not meet the views of Russia and France. But those two countries could be conciliated by concessions in the shape of territory. Then—well, the partitioning of China would be accomplished, for Great Britain, Germany, and Japan would naturally expect compensation for their expense and trouble.

Finally, a despatch from Shanghai, on October 24, said a report was current there among the influential Chinese that the unfortunate Emperor of China was "made away with" on the previous day.

This is about the state of affairs threatened, in some shape or other, and it is the possible outcome which our Government should have in view. When China is practically divided up it seems only reasonable to hold that, for the protection of our commerce with that country, a coaling-station at least, should be allotted to the United States. In such a case our Government would not be taking anything which we are not entitled to. On the contrary, it seems our

officials, in such a case, would be simply protecting the interests of American merchants.

* * * * *

WHILE THE GREAT ROUND WORLD leaves no stone unturned in its efforts to present clear and correct accounts of the political situations and happenings throughout the world, it is pleasant to have its conclusions confirmed by those who are best qualified to express opinions on the subjects involved. Thus, for instance, we have in half a dozen recent issues dwelt at length upon the Philippine question, as it is one which attracts the attention of the whole world and is of particular interest to all Americans.

General Wesley Merritt, who was recently in command of our military forces at Manila, but who was instructed to proceed to Paris for the purpose of laying his views on the Philippine Island question before the United States Peace Commission, now in session at the French capital, took a trip to London recently and was interviewed there. He began by saying there was no truth in the statements of Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, who claimed that a formal agreement had been arrived at between the insurgents and Rear-Admiral Dewey, by which the former were promised absolute independence in return for their assistance. The General added:

"If the Filipinos were allowed independence now it would result in fighting between the leaders, which would be more disastrous than any revolution which has hitherto broken out. Aguinaldo's following is

slim, and if there was an election to-day I do not believe he would be elected President.

"While some of the Filipinos are able, I am not acquainted with any one of them who is capable of governing.

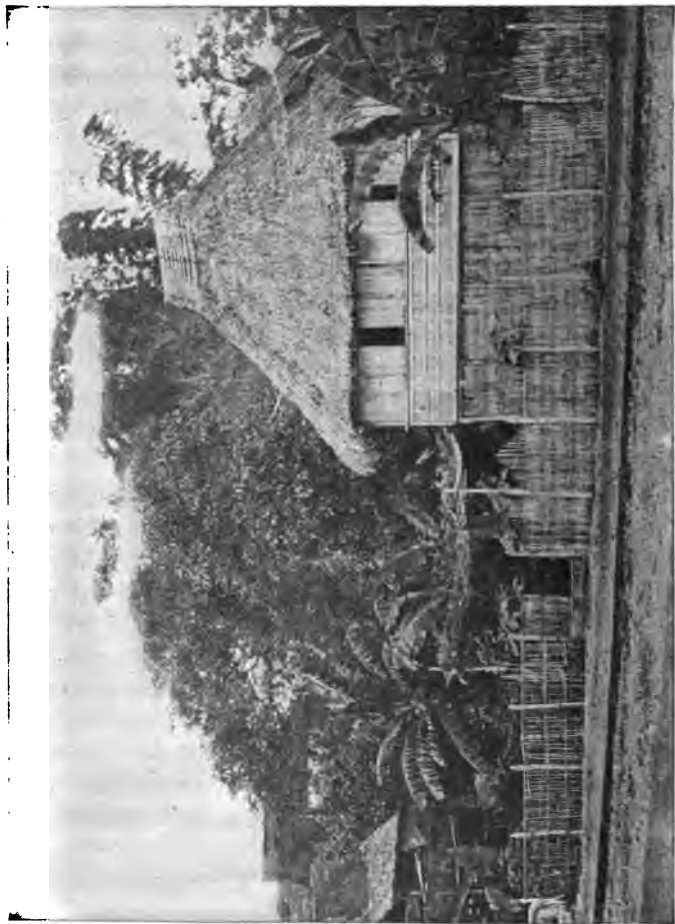
"I do not believe the insurgents will resist the Americans. But there is one certainty—they will never submit to again being ruled by the Spaniards.

"If America takes possession of the Philippine Islands it will result in a new era in the Philippines and in our own country. The islands are of immense strategic value, from a naval point of view and commercially, and they can be easily defended."

From these remarks of General Merritt can be gathered the substance of the statements he has made to our Peace Commission.

Rear-Admiral Dewey is continuing his policy of seizing Philippine insurgent vessels which arrive in Manila Bay or are overhauled elsewhere by American war-vessels. The reason for this is that the vessels are flying a flag which is not recognized by the nations of the world and which renders them liable to capture as privateers, and also because these vessels have been fitted out in defiance of American authority. Two of these vessels were captured recently, which gave rise to a sensational report, setting forth that a battle had occurred between our warships and the insurgent vessels.

From reliable sources further information regarding the Philippine insurgents has been obtained. It shows that the present native Government, so-called, is a bad imitation of the former Government of Spain, and that the insurgents are already ill-treating those



THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—STYLE OF DWELLING, BETTER CLASS.

of their countrymen who have not taken part in the war. Aguinaldo appears less and less able to control his subordinates, and there are many indications pointing to serious trouble between the Americans and the insurgents if the decisions of the Paris Peace Commissions do not meet the views of the insurgent leaders. They claim to have beaten the Spaniards, and they assert that they can defeat our troops. The annihilation of the Spanish fleet by our warships seems to have been entirely forgotten by the insurgents.

The Filipino newspapers continue to insist that the Philippine Islands must be granted complete independence, and they vigorously denounce annexation to the United States, or an American protectorate.

Aguinaldo has caused the arrest of General Pio del Pilar, his principal rival in the Philippines, and serious fighting is said to have occurred between the insurgent factions in the provinces. The Pampangos and Pangasinanes, two powerful tribes, are bitterly opposed to the rule of the Tagals, who are the followers of Aguinaldo.

Rear-Admiral Dewey is credited with expressing the opinion that vigorous action ought to be taken against the insurgents.

The British merchants of Manila have held a meeting to discuss the situation. Many millions of British capital have been lying idle there for six months, and business with the provinces has been almost suspended. It was resolved to make an urgent appeal to the British Government to use its good offices to effect a settlement of the Philippine question.

Although no immediate danger from the insurgents

is apprehended, the American authorities at Manila are taking every precaution.

Further reinforcements are to be sent to Rear-Admiral Dewey, in the shape of the *Buffalo*, which will go to Manila by way of the Suez Canal, and several small gunboats, for use in the shallow waters about the islands.

In the mean while, the decisions of the Peace Commissioners are anxiously awaited at Manila and elsewhere.

* * * * *

WITH the Chinese and Philippine questions developing slowly, the Cuban problem is also making slow progress toward solution.

Acting upon the representations of General Wade, president of the United States Cuban Military Commission, the Washington authorities have extended until January 1 the time in which the Spaniards will be allowed to evacuate Cuba. The General cabled to Washington saying it was practically impossible for the 124,000 Spanish troops in the island to be shipped back to Spain by December 1. But, in the mean while, American troops will be despatched to take possession of Cuban territory as fast as it is evacuated by the Spaniards, leaving the occupation of Havana until the last moment.

At Santiago everything is progressing favorably. General Wood, our acting military governor there, issued a Declaration of Rights, upon the part of the United States Government, on October 21.

The first section guarantees to the people the right of assembly for the common good, and to apply to

those in power by petition or remonstrance for the redress of grievances.

The second section guarantees the right to worship God according to individual conscience, provided there is no interference with any existing form of worship.

The third section directs that courts of justice shall be open to all, and that no private property shall be taken by the Government without compensation.

The fourth section, dealing with criminal trials, invests the accused with the right to be heard himself or by counsel, and to have compulsory process to secure the attendance of a witness in his behalf.

The fifth section says no person accused of crime shall be compelled to give evidence against himself.

The sixth section declares that no person who is once acquitted of a charge brought against him shall be tried again for the same offence.

The seventh section provides that all persons charged with crime shall be entitled to bail, except in cases of capital offence, and that the writ of habeas corpus may not be suspended except the commanding general of the department deems it advisable.

The eighth section says that excessive bail shall not be required, and that no excessive fine nor cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted.

The ninth section provides that, in order to secure the people against unreasonable search, there shall first be established under oath a presumption of guilt.

The tenth section guarantees to all the right to write or print freely on any matter, subject to responsibility for abuse of the right.

The municipal laws, in future, are to be administered in accordance with these declarations, subject to modifications which, in the judgment of the commanding general, would be beneficent and promote the principles of enlightened civilization.

The Cuban leaders continue quarrelling among themselves, the professional revolutionists being opposed to anything but the state of anarchy which would follow their assumption of power. These men are described as being men without property or other interests in the island, other than the hope of obtaining lucrative employment under the Cuban republic.

Brigadier-General Lawton, our military governor of the Department of Santiago de Cuba, reached New York, on leave of absence, on October 19. In an interview the General described the Cuban situation, saying:

"The main trouble with the Cubans is that they have an army. This, however, is now gradually disintegrating, and the soldiers are returning to their plantations.

"A better state of feeling now prevails between the Cubans and Americans. There was considerable ill-feeling at the surrender, but General Garcia, after consultation with me, became convinced of the good intentions of the Americans, and so convinced most of his troops, who believe that at the right time the Government will pass into their hands.

"The American troops, both regulars and volunteers, are very discontented in Cuba and want to return home. They do not like the country and they do not care much for the people. About twenty per cent of the troops are sick, but that this is not due

to their not being acclimated is shown by the fact that the same percentage of sickness prevails among the inhabitants. The immunes (those accustomed to the climate) have not escaped, as was expected, for many of them are sick."

The distribution of absolutely free rations at Santiago and elsewhere has been found to be bad policy, and at Santiago the practice will be abolished. In future, all able-bodied persons applying for rations will have to cut a specified amount of wood. Even women, if in good health, will have to do some work, before receiving rations. They will be called upon to make clothing for the utterly destitute, or to do washing or some other light work.

Recent advices from Havana show that Captain-General Blanco and other prominent Spaniards organized a plot, at the time of the surrender of Santiago, to proclaim a Spanish-American republic in Cuba. The movement was to be entirely independent of the insurgents, and was the outcome of the opposition of the Spaniards to any understanding being arrived at between Madrid and Washington, looking to the United States occupying Cuba. Incidentally, Captain-General Weyler was credited with having formulated a similar plan. Both generals, it is asserted, were ambitious to become President of the Cuban Republic.

The Cuban General Rego, who was in Havana recently, openly advocated "war against the Americans" if independence is not at once granted to Cuba, and other Cuban officers have been doing the same.

The Cuban leaders have also sent a circular to the

presidents of all the Cuban patriotic committees, denouncing as traitors a large number of Cubans who are charged with being attached to the Americans, and recommending a vigorous contest not only against the Spanish residents, but against the Americans, who, they say, are endeavoring to steal "the Cubans' victory."

The authorities at Washington have practically completed all the preparations for the occupation of Cuba by the American forces. The delay of the Spaniards in evacuating the island, and sanitary reasons, have alone prevented up to the present the despatch of our troops to Havana.

* * * * *

THOUGH the Cuban situation is still causing some uneasiness, the Porto Rican problem is solving itself with little difficulty.

Following the complete evacuation of the island of Porto Rico by the Spanish troops, as detailed in No. 103 of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, Major-General Brooke, our military governor, continued in office the autonomist, or local self-government officers, elected by the Porto Ricans last March, under the colonial reform decree issued from Madrid. Investigation upon the part of the American authorities showed that the members of the Council of Secretaries, as the Government is termed, are all men of excellent standing, and that it would be good policy to retain them in office until our Congress takes action regarding Porto Rico. This aroused some feeling upon the part of those who had been opposed to the election of the secretaries; but no trouble is anticipated.

The United States revenue-cutter *Gresham* is to make a tour of Porto Rico and Cuba, with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip on board, during the latter part of November, for the purpose of enabling Mr. Vanderlip to study the currency systems of the islands, particularly that of Porto Rico. In 1895 the Spanish Government provided a special silver coinage for that island, and it is difficult to ascertain how much of it is in circulation. It is expected that eventually only United States money will be in circulation in Porto Rico, and Mr. Vanderlip is to determine the best means of making the change with the least disturbance to business, in which connection Congressional action will be necessary.

The secretaries of the insular Government, and the judges, have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The Navy Department has decided to utilize the harbor of San Juan as a United States naval station. Commander Albert S. Snow, who was in charge of the transport *Badger* during the war, has been appointed commandant of the new station. The narrow channel of the harbor is to be improved, and the old Spanish fortifications are to form the groundwork for modern American forts.

* * * * *

THE work of the United States and Spanish Peace Commissions at Paris is not being accomplished with rapidity. This, it is presumed, is unavoidable, under the circumstances, though it is mainly due to the wearisome system which the commissioners are following—that of exchanging long written

communications upon almost every subject, involving, first, their translation; second, their discussion; third, the drawing up of a reply; fourth, the translation of the reply, and fifth, the discussion of the reply. At the present rate of little or no progress, years may elapse before the treaty of peace is signed. In fact, the Peace Commission might, apparently, have remained at their respective homes and allowed the two governments to exchange the written communications referred to.

The stumbling-block until recently has been the question of the assumption of the Cuban indebtedness. Spain wished the United States or the Cuban Government to assume or guarantee the Cuban debt contracted previous to 1895, when the insurrection broke out, in addition to the six-per-cent Cuban bonds of 1886 and the five-per-cent bonds of 1890. The Spaniards argued that this indebtedness was largely contracted to meet deficits in the colonial budgets or for local public works. The American commissioners held that these loans were raised mainly to meet military and other such expenses, and that, therefore, the burden should fall upon Spain, and not upon Cuba, much less upon the United States.

They have come to an agreement in regard to the first two articles of the Protocol, the first referring to Cuba, and the second ceding Porto Rico and the island of Guam in the Ladronez group to the United States.

The Philippine question will now be taken up.

* * * * *

THE sittings of the Peace Commissions at Paris have recalled the doings of the American Commission, consisting of Adams, Franklin, Jay, and

Laurens, which, at Paris, on November 30, 1782, signed the preliminary treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain. Later, on September 3, 1783, at Versailles, they completed the agreement by which the United States were formally acknowledged by Great Britain to be free, sovereign, and independent.

This has also recalled Benjamin Franklin's famous toast at the Versailles banquet which followed the signing of the treaty of peace. The banquet was given by a French nobleman, and among the guests were several loyal Britishers, about a dozen Frenchmen, and the four American Peace Commissioners. At the close of the feast, one of the Britishers rose, and, holding a glass aloft and looking intently at Franklin, he said:

"I wish to propose a toast to England—the sun—and the grandest nation on the globe."

Naturally, the Britishers present loudly applauded the toast proposed, whereupon a young Frenchman sprang to his feet and exclaimed:

"To France! Beautiful France!"

And then, bowing gracefully to the Englishman who had proposed the first toast, he added:

"To France—the moon—my toast is offered."

This caused the Frenchmen, Americans, and Englishmen to rise and join in honoring France. After the glasses had been drained, all the guests, with the exception of Franklin, resumed their seats. This caused all eyes to be turned upon him, and, in a voice broken with emotion, he said:

"Gentlemen, we are told, in the Good Book, of Joshua, who commanded the sun and the moon to

stand still in the heavens, and they obeyed him. I drink, sirs, to George Washington."

* * * * *

WE referred in No. 101 of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD to the return of the United States Hawaiian Commission from Honolulu and the recommendations it was likely to make to Congress. These, it is understood, include the laying of a submarine cable from San Francisco to Hawaii.

But, it now appears, the commissioners will present a rather gloomy report on this subject, one version of their findings going so far as to allege that there is an almost fatal obstacle in the way of carrying out the project. It appears that soundings have been taken which show a depth of more than six miles along the course of the Kuro-Siwo, or Japanese current, in the Pacific Ocean. This current corresponds with the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic Ocean; but it is much wider. From one side to the other the Japanese current is hundreds of miles in width, and between the United States and Hawaii it appears either to have found a natural abyss in the earth's crust in which to flow, or to have cut a channel of an enormous depth. This has given rise to the fear that the cable-layers may find it impossible to lay cables across this current and abyss, the former alone being looked upon as likely to break any cable made or contemplated.

On the other hand, military electricians of high standing assert that no great difficulty is likely to be experienced in laying a cable between California and Hawaii, although serious difficulty may be found in extending it to Hong Kong.

As a rule, allowance is made for the inequalities of the bottom of the ocean, or ocean floor, as it is scientifically termed, by making the cable about twenty per cent longer than the route it follows.

Discussion of this question has developed the interesting fact that cable-laying companies, which contract to do such work as laying cables across oceans or seas, to be delivered, completed, for a certain sum, make a practice of insuring the cable for a long period against all casualties other than those due to exterior mechanical causes.

* * * * *

THERE has been more trouble in the South African Republic, otherwise known as the Transvaal. An uprising of the Magato tribe, in the Zoutpans Berg District, occurred recently, and a missionary and his family were massacred. The Transvaal Government sent an expedition to punish the natives, and it was attacked in the laager, or camp, formed of wagons and their contents, by Chief Opefu and a large number of followers, fully armed and having four cannon. The result of the fighting was the repulse of the natives by the Burghers, as the Dutch of the Transvaal are termed. The Burghers drove the Magatos into the mountains, killing a number of them.

The scene of the fighting was in the extreme northern section of the Transvaal territory, west of the Gasa country and southeast of the country of the Matabeles.

* * * * *

THERE has been a slight outbreak at Vienna, Austria, of the Indian disease, known as the plague, which caused the loss of thousands of lives in India last year and the year before.

Herr Barisch, an assistant in Professor Nothnagle's bacteriological establishment, contracted the plague while assisting in cultivating the plague bacillus, and subsequently died from its effects. Dr. Mueller, a physician who attended Barisch, died two days later, and the wife of Barisch and several nurses and others were attacked, and several more cases proved fatal.

Every precaution possible was taken to prevent a spread of the disease. All the patients were strictly isolated, all suspects were inoculated with plague serum, and the animals which had been made the subjects of experiments with the plague bacillus were killed and cremated.

Dr. Mueller showed admirable devotion to his profession. He assiduously attended Herr Barisch, noting down a careful description of the case from hour to hour, and even scraped the walls of the sick room in order to demonstrate the presence of bacilli, being utterly regardless of the danger to himself. When he was in turn attacked by the plague he wrote a complete diagnosis of his own condition, detailing the changes from hour to hour, and, being isolated, pasting them on the window of his room, so that those outside might read them, until pain and fever compelled him to relinquish his task.

These may not be pleasant details of the happenings at Vienna; but they illustrate a brave man's devotion to science, and show how he died as bravely

as, if not more bravely than, the most gallant soldier on a battlefield.

There is cause for the feeling of alarm prevailing in Vienna. Not to go too far back into history, the plague which ravaged Europe from 1347 to 1350 can be recalled. It is alleged to have caused the death of about 25,000,000 persons in Europe, and about 40,000,000 people throughout the world are said to have met death from this cause. In France, from 1720 to 1722, there were about 80,000 victims of the plague in Marseilles and Provence. At the beginning of the present century, Constantinople was twice visited by the plague; but from 1845 to the present day, with the exception of a slight outbreak in Russia in 1877 and the recent outbreak in India, the plague has remained confined to a few regions in Africa, Asia, Persia, Turkestan, India, and China.

* * * * *

THE rulers of the European nations are watching with the closest attention the doings of Emperor William of Germany in the East. After capturing Constantinople, to a certain degree, the German Emperor is seemingly, to some extent, annexing the Holy Land, or parts of it, to the German Empire. Before leaving Constantinople the Emperor took steps to have a superb fountain erected there, drawing the design himself, in return for a silver vase presented to him by the people of Constantinople, or rather the authorities of that city.

Besides this, the German naval ensign, with the cross upon it, has been hoisted beside the Turkish crescent, this being the first time since the conquest

of Constantinople by the Turks that any flag with a cross upon it has been officially hoisted at the Turkish capital. Under these circumstances it is not astonishing that rumor says the Sultan intends to make Emperor William some gift, such as the island of Rhodes, off the southwest coast of Asia Minor, or the port of Haifa, on the Bay of Acre, at the foot of Mount Carmel, where there is a flourishing German-American mission colony. Haifa itself has a population of over 4,000.

Either of these gifts would give Germany a naval base in the Mediterranean, which she lacks at present. But the general opinion is that Emperor William is anticipating greater results than this from his visit to the Sultan of Turkey, and the Holy Land.

Germany, it should be remembered, has taken no part in compelling the Turkish troops to evacuate the island of Crete. In short, Germany, or the German Emperor, for the moment, appears to have superseded Russia as the great friend, adviser, and backer of the Turkish Sultan, whose cold-blooded massacres of tens of thousands of helpless Christian Armenians appear to have been forgotten since the victories of Turkey over Greece in the recent war between those two countries.

However, Emperor William has a strong combination to face if he seeks to continue posing as the backer of Turkey. Russia, France, Great Britain, and Italy will be heard from before Germany becomes a Mediterranean power in reality.

The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. II., No. 45.

NOVEMBER 10, 1898

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**With
the
Editor**

In this number we publish as the third of our series of famous, places the Chateau of Amboise.

In publishing this series without descriptive matter we have had in view a distinct purpose, which is, to offer a prize for the best-written description or account of these places. We now offer as a prize the new book of

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birds published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, "Bird Studies," by William E. D. Scott, beautifully illustrated with one hundred and sixty-six illustrations from original photographs (price, net, \$5). The book is a beauty, and cannot fail to prove a treasure to its happy possessor.

The following conditions will govern the award: Competitors must be subscribers, must be fifteen years of age or younger, and their papers must bear the signature of the principal of the school they attend. Descriptions of each of the three places must be plainly written on one side of the paper, and must contain not less than two hundred, nor more than two hundred and fifty words. The competition will be open until December 1, and all papers must be sent to this Company, and marked on the wrapper, "Famous Places Competition, No. 1."

New Books

"Twiddledetwit," by Martha Finley. A Fairy Story (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York).

This is a fascinating story in which the homely life of a poor woman and her two children, which is very real in its surroundings, is woven in with the account of the fairies. The story gives an account of the attempts, finally successful, of Twiddledetwit, a fairy who for some misdeed has been transformed into a witch-like old woman, to obtain possession of the baby girl. When the baby has been stolen the mother and her small boy search day after day for it, and finally succeed, through the assistance of a kind fairy,

in reaching the court of the queen of the fairies, where they recover the baby. The fairy queen restores to the poor woman her long-lost husband, and, to make their happiness complete, bestows upon them many gifts. That this story is intensely interesting to young children we know, for we have seen their eager interest which never faltered during the reading. Since then, "Please read *Twiddlewit*" is a frequent demand.

We have received from Germany two delightful books from the press of Gustav Schmidt, Berlin.

Both are in German, very well illustrated, and will prove of great value to all who are interested in these subjects. One is "Leitfaden für Aquarien und Terrarien" ("Handbook for Aquariums and Terrariums"), by Dr. E. Zernecke, with over 100 illustrations, many of them colored. This contains a careful description of the different fishes, plants, etc., suitable for aquariums and terrariums, careful directions for making and filling various forms of aquariums and terrariums, and much useful information in reference to the management of them. Price, paper, \$1.70; cloth, \$2.

The second book "Handbuch der praktischen Zimmergärtnerei" ("Handbook for Practical Window-gardening"), by Max Hessdörfer, is quite similar in character, but is devoted to the subject of indoor or window gardening. It contains 500 pages of text, with 328 text illustrations, and 16 colored plates. Price, in paper covers, \$2.50; cloth, \$3.



AMBOISE—FAMOUS PLACES No. 3.

Current History



THE general political situation has, since our last issue, undergone considerable changes.

As pointed out in past issues of **THE GREAT ROUND WORLD**, the Fashoda question (the dispute between Great Britain and France as to the ownership of Fashoda, the important port on the Nile, about four hundred miles south of Khartoum) was a matter possible of compromise. In other words, a little giving way on both sides, and mainly on the part of France, would result in an amicable understanding, by which Great Britain eventually would get all she is seeking for. This has turned out to be the case, so far as can be judged at this writing. Major Marchand, the commander of the French expedition at Fashoda, has left Fashoda, by the British lines of communication, for Cairo and Paris.

The new French ministry, presided over by **M. Dupuy**, who has twice before been Premier, or president of the Council of Ministers, has assumed a conciliatory attitude; and the British newspapers, now that Major Marchand is no longer at Fashoda, have become less warlike in their utterances. But both countries have been pushing war preparations.

The evacuation of Cuba is dragging along slowly, and the Cubans are becoming more peaceful as they recognize that the United States will not swerve in

Authority for pronunciation of proper names: Century Dictionary.

the slightest from its intention to establish a permanent and just government in that island.

Emperor William is progressing through Palestine, and Russia is becoming seriously annoyed over the Eastern plans which the German Emperor is credited with having formulated. A new Triple Alliance is talked of.

In China, the situation is becoming more and more serious. The foreign population of Peking has been fearing violence, and the Chinese authorities have been taking steps to prevent, if possible, the seizure, by a foreign power, of the railroad to Peking. Germany, however, proposes a joint foreign occupation of this road.

The Court of Cassation, at Paris, has reopened the Dreyfus case, and the agitation against the advocates of that policy is subsiding.

The Government of the United States has decided to retain the Philippine Islands.

* * * * *

IT was announced from Washington, on October 29, that President McKinley had decided that there was no way the United States could escape the responsibility of retaining possession of the Philippine Islands, thereby bearing out all the deductions drawn by THE GREAT ROUND WORLD on the subject.

The President, it appears, at first only favored the retention of a naval and military base in the Philippines. When our Peace Commissioners left for Paris it was believed that the retention of the island of Luzon, on which Manila is situated, with a reversionary interest in the other islands—that is, the right to

have them if Spain could not re-establish her authority over them—would be sufficient. But it has been found that there is no possibility of Spain re-establishing authority over the remaining islands, and it is admitted that the Filipinos are almost certain to engage in a long and disastrous civil war if the forces of the United States do not maintain order. Therefore, the victory of Dewey having shattered the power of Spain in the Philippines, and, in the Admiral's quoted words, "established an empire," it devolves upon the United States to organize there a government of a higher order than the one destroyed.

The President has received letters and resolutions from all parts of the United States, forwarded by private persons and religious and commercial bodies, urging that the sovereignty of the United States be maintained wherever our flag has been hoisted.

Besides, it appears the recent Western trip of the President served to enlighten the Government considerably regarding the sentiment of our citizens. The farther West the Presidential party progressed, it is said, the stronger its members found the feeling in favor of obtaining possession of all the Philippine Islands.

At the meeting of the joint commissions on October 31, the American Peace Commissioners presented a written statement, setting forth the intention of the United States to obtain control of all the Philippine Islands, and to assume such portion of the Philippine debt as has been created by money spent for the benefit of the islands or their inhabitants, in public works and other improvements. It was also set forth that the United States would not assume any part of

the debt of the Philippines for money spent by Spain in military or naval operations to quell insurrections of the natives.

The session was then adjourned until November 4, in order to give the Spaniards time to prepare a reply.

At the meeting of the Peace Commissions on November 4 the Spaniards refused the propositions made by the Americans on October 31, and the Commissions adjourned until November 8, when the matter will be further discussed.

* * * * *

THE French embassy at Washington, acting for Spain, protested recently against the action of the United States Navy Department in sending the battleships *Oregon* and *Iowa* to Manila.

The protest was presented during the absence of President McKinley in the West, and Secretary Hay requested that the matter be held over until the return of the President.

Spain claimed that the sending of the battleships to the Philippine Islands violated the spirit of the protocol, which contemplated the maintenance of the *status quo* (state of affairs previous to the signing of the protocol), and therefore prohibited either party to the agreement from strengthening its forces in the Philippines, pending the signing of the treaty of peace now being arranged at Paris.

Our Government, however, is understood to be justified in sending the battleships to Manila. Rear-Admiral Dewey, on October 29, cabled that he had been credibly informed that the Spanish steamer *Buenos Aires*, an armed transport, had arrived at

Iloilo, capital of the island of Panay, having on board six thousand rifles, a number of rapid-fire guns, and a large quantity of ammunition. Dewey did not ask for any instructions on the subject, and our Government has too much confidence in the gallant and diplomatic Admiral to send him any.

Iloilo is the second port in point of importance in the Philippine Islands, and is situated about two hundred and fifty miles from Manila.

The *Buenos Aires* had previously been reported at Singapore, and it was even said she had troops on board. Our Government, however, was not informed of her departure from Spain.

Authorities on international law expressed the opinion that Spain had the right to replenish her war stores in the ports of the Philippine Islands not held by the American forces, which meant all the island of Luzon excepting the bay, harbor, and city of Manila, and all the other islands of the group.

The ostensible object of Spain in sending the war supplies to the Philippines was to enable her troops in the outlying islands to drive off the insurgent bands which are harassing the towns and villages held by the Spaniards.

The Washington authorities, however, held that the landing of arms and ammunition in any part of the Philippine Islands was detrimental to the interests of the United States, and it was contended that Spain, by sending the *Buenos Aires* to Iloilo, made her own protest against the despatch of the *Oregon* and *Iowa* to Manila of no effect.

Besides, the American battleships have received orders to proceed to Honolulu only, though it is

almost certain that on their arrival there they will receive orders to proceed to Manila.

Secretary Hay, on November 1, answered the Spanish protest by saying briefly that the *Oregon* and *Iowa* are now in Brazilian waters, and that their destination, after leaving Rio Janeiro, which port they are to make after Bahia, will be Honolulu. The Secretary did not enter into any discussion of the charge that the peace protocol had been violated, but contented himself with setting forth the facts in connection with the voyage of the battleships, and there the matter rested.

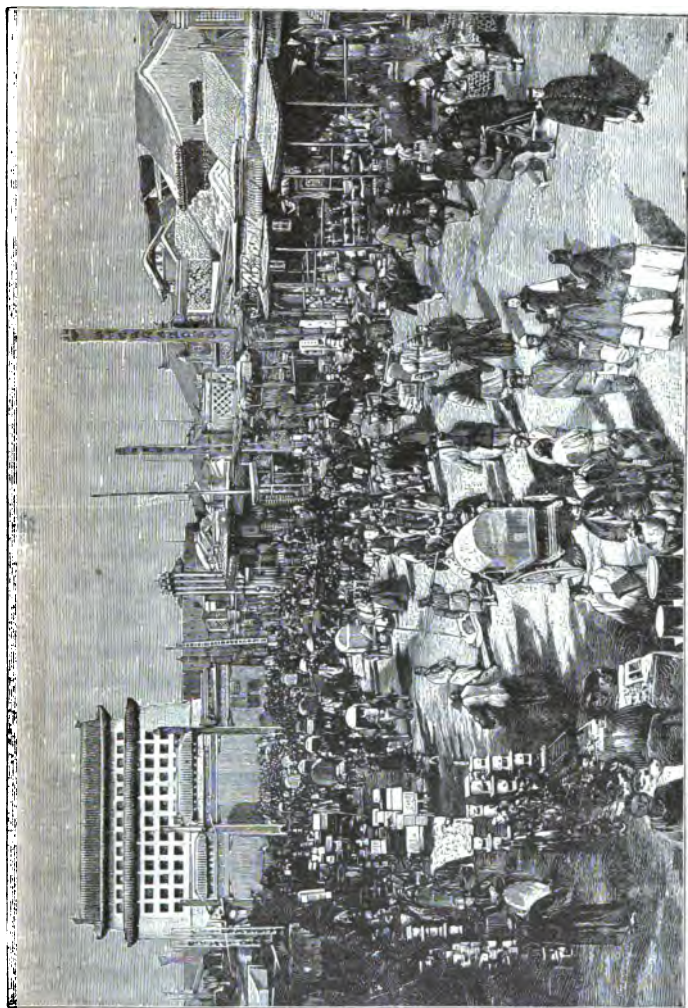
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IT is natural that after glancing at the Philippines we should turn our attention to China.

Large bodies of turbulent Chinese troops, it was announced on October 29, were drafted into Peking, causing alarm among the foreign residents there; and others, the Kang-su troops, were sent for later.

The Chinese authorities claimed these steps were merely taken in order to overawe the population of the capital, which was described as being excited by



PEKIN—GREAT MARKET PLACE NEAR THE TSIIEN-MEN GATE.

the recent arrival there of the guards for the foreign legations.

The Chinese soldiers openly declared they intended to drive out the "foreign devils," and the Tsung-li-Yamen, or Foreign Office, was asked by the ministers of the Powers to send the Chinese troops away from Peking.

It was pointed out, however, that the only force capable of causing the Peking troops to respect the orders given them, was the foreign drilled force in the vicinity of Tien-Tsin, the port of Peking, commanded by General Yuan-shek-hai. But the Dowager Empress and her advisers dread the power of this General, who is now looked upon as holding the destinies of China in his grasp. The Dowager Empress believes he is likely to use his troops in accordance with the wishes of the foreign envoys.

The German minister, Baron von Heyking, on October 31, proposed to the representatives of the Powers at Peking a joint occupation of the railroad from Shan-hai-Kwan, in the province of Pe-chi-li, so as to secure communication with the coast, unless the Chinese Government withdrew its troops to a safe distance from the line.

There is a curious clause in the convention between Great Britain and China, regarding the lease to the former of Wei-hai-Wei, the war-port on the northern coast of the Shang-tung peninsula. It provides that Chinese warships and Chinese troops may use the leased territory, this in some quarters is looked upon as meaning that Great Britain will reorganize China's naval and military forces.

HAVING glanced over affairs in the Philippines and in China, let us look eastward.

The Court of Cassation, at Paris, decided on October 29 to grant a revision of the famous Dreyfus case, concerning which the fullest particulars have been published in THE GREAT ROUND WORLD during the past ten or twelve weeks. The court, however, declined to order the release of the prisoner.

In its written decision, the court set forth that it had arrived at its conclusions after careful consideration of a letter received from the Minister of Justice on the subject, and the arguments of the public prosecutor (attorney-general), denouncing the condemnation pronounced against Dreyfus by the court-martial on December 22, 1894, and in view of all the documents submitted in the case.

The supplementary inquiry was ordered because the documents did not place the court in a position to decide all the merits of the case.

Counsellor Bard, who made a report to the court, at its request, on the advisability of a revision of the trial, pointed out that there were several suspicious facts which justified a revision.

M. Bard dwelt particularly on Colonel Picquart's letter of July 14, 1898, to the Minister of Justice, in which the Colonel, who is now confined in the military prison of Cherche Midi, Paris, gave seven principal arguments against the probability of the guilt of Dreyfus. One of these was that it was impossible for Dreyfus to obtain, undetected, the plans of fortresses and projects for the movements of troops in case of war; whereas Major Esterhazy, who is alleged

to have confessed to the knowledge that many documents in the case were forgeries, had free access to these plans.

The public prosecutor, addressing the court, said:

"Nobody can now take the Dreyfus affair out of your hands. Nor can you relinquish it without dereliction of duty. Your decision must constitute for everybody the very expression of truth and justice. Revise the trial, then, gentlemen, or at least prepare the way for its revision."

Later, the public prosecutor said the court could not annul the sentence of imprisonment for life imposed upon the prisoner, adding that it must fix the responsibility for the crimes charged, as, if Dreyfus is innocent, the guilty must not go unpunished.

Counsel for the Dreyfus family claimed that the honor of the French army was not involved in the doings of courts-martial, as, like other courts, they can err without their honor suffering.

The decision of the court to reopen the case was calmly received inside and outside the building.

The criminal bench of the Court of Cassation will now examine the evidence presented against the prisoner before the court-martial of 1894, after which, it is expected, the sentence will be annulled, and Dreyfus will be set at liberty, in order to avoid the exposures which are expected to follow a public retrial of the former captain of artillery. But his friends may not be content to let the case rest there.

It has been asserted that all the documents relating to the secret evidence have been burned. In any case,

the Minister of War, on October 31, only permitted counsel for the Dreyfus family to examine some of the secret papers in the case.

French ministerial circles and the higher officers of the French army have been very much annoyed by the publication in Russia of two outspoken articles from the pen of the president of the Russian appeal court, M. Zakerewski, declaring that the court-martial of Dreyfus amounted to a return to the days in France when, on a simple order from a minister or other high functionary, a person could, without examination or trial, be cast into the Bastille, a notorious Paris prison, and be kept there for an unlimited period.

The Russian official also severely criticised the prosecution of M. Émile Zola, the French novelist, who was the first to successfully agitate for the reopening of the Dreyfus case.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs remonstrated with the Russian Government on the subject of these statements, in the interval between the first and second publication; but, it is claimed, the attempt to suppress them failed. This is looked upon as being evidence of a remarkable change of opinion, in official Russia, toward France.

* * * * *

THE commissioner of navigation, E. T. Chamberlain, in his annual report, says that at the end of the present fiscal (or public revenue) year, June 30, 1899, New York will probably be the first seaport of the world, a distinction which has been held by London for centuries.

It is pointed out that the report of the British Board of Trade shows that the combined entries and clearances of vessels at the port of London, in the foreign trade, including the British colonies, aggregated for the year 1897, 15,797,659 tons, which was a gain of 215,000 tons for the twelve months.

The report of our Commissioner of Navigation shows that the combined entries and clearances, in the foreign trade, at the port of New York, for the year which ended June, 1898, were 15,343,242 tons, an increase of 1,131,727 tons over the previous year.

With the average gain added to this total, the aggregate of the port of New York at the end of the current fiscal year, or on June 30, 1899, should place New York ahead of London.

* * * * *

ALL the Powers have accepted the invitation of the Czar to send delegates to the proposed Disarmament Conference. As each Power is to send three delegates, the record in diplomatic assemblies will be broken.

President Heuraux, of Santo Domingo, has been conferring at Nassau, New Providence, with a semi-official representative of the United States Government, Mr. Smith M. Weed, who arrived there about October 24, on the United States cruiser *Montgomery*. Though the subject of the conference is kept secret, rumor says the United States Government has purchased Samana Bay, Santo Domingo, and that a coaling-station is to be established there.

* * * * *

WITH Thanksgiving Day approaching, it is pleasant to note that the war-clouds which have been hovering over two nations friendly to us, Great Britain and France, appear to be slowly disappearing.

When Major Marchand, the commander of the small French force at Fashoda, on the Nile, left that place for Khartoum and Cairo, on his way to Paris, the political horizon became clearer. Something looking very much like a concession was thus made to Great Britain, although it was claimed the French officer was only proceeding to Cairo with the until then unfinished portion of his report. But it was sufficient to take the sting out of the situation, and it had the immediate effect of quieting the warlike utterances of the British and French newspapers.

The downfall of the French ministry, headed by M. Brisson, and the organization of a strong ministry under M. Dupuy, who is thus for the third time Premier, also had a calming effect upon the hotheads, as for a number of days afterward they were practically disarmed, for it was no good talking war at a country without a government. This also gave the partisans of war time for reflection; and when they began thinking seriously they saw there was plenty of room for a compromise arrangement, as pointed out by THE GREAT ROUND WORLD when the situation looked most serious.

France, throughout, counted upon the support of Russia in any dispute with Great Britain, and Frenchmen were led to believe that an agreement to this effect existed between the authorities at St. Petersburg and Paris. But when relations between France and Great Britain became strained, and Russia was

semi-officially appealed to for support, her interest in the welfare of her so-called ally seemingly became chilled almost to the freezing-point. The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Muravieff, it is true, visited Paris and Vienna, and slighted the Germans by not visiting Berlin. There, however, the Russian expression of sympathy with France seems to have stopped. At about the same time the Russian Minister of Finance, M. de Witte, is understood to have attempted to raise another loan in Paris.

Of course, a great deal will depend upon the new French Cabinet.

It looks, however, as if the new ministry is fully alive to the dangers besetting France, and that the internal troubles threatening that country will not be lost sight of when foreign complications are considered.

The Chamber of Deputies reassembled on November 4, and the Premier, M. Dupuy, in announcing the Government's policy, said the Ministry would uphold the supremacy of civil law, protect the army from insult, and abide by the decisions of justice, and added that the foreign policy of the Government would be "inspired by the clear interests of the country, care being taken that our efforts are only proportionate to the value of the object at stake."

These statements were applauded, and were looked upon as meaning that the decisions of the courts in the Dreyfus case will be carried out, and that there is little likelihood of France going to war with Great Britain over the Fashoda question.

Finally a semi-official note issued during the evening of November 4, stating that the French Government had resolved not to retain the Marchand Mission

at Fashoda, adding that this decision was arrived at by the Cabinet after an exhausted examination.

The Government, replying to the interpellation to be asked in the Chamber of Deputies, will avail itself of the opportunity to explain the motives for this revision.

There was considerable consternation in Paris on October 28, owing to the announcement that the British Cabinet had decided to formally proclaim a protectorate over Egypt. It was a needless alarm. The time has not arrived for this step. Besides, Great Britain already exercises more than a protectorate over Egypt, and is even now considering the deposition of the present Khedive of Egypt, Abbas Hilmi, and is contemplating placing his brother, Mohammed Ali, a younger and more pliant man, on the throne. Abbas, it appears, has been paying visits to different European courts, and he returns each time to Alexandria with a disposition to rebel against British tutelage.

In the mean while, Great Britain continued her war preparations, and France did the same.

That THE GREAT ROUND WORLD was right in believing a peaceful solution of the Fashoda question would be found, was evidenced by an official note, which was issued in London during the evening of November 3. It said:

"There is now good reason to hope that the political situation is ameliorating. It can be confidently stated that when the cause of the irritation which unfortunately recently existed in France and Great Britain on the subject of the Upper Nile is removed, which is expected soon to be the case, the door will

again be open for a resumption of those friendly negotiations which happily characterize the normal state of the relations between the two countries."

* * * *



THE European Cabinets are closely watching every move made by Emperor William of Germany in his trip to the Holy Land, and it is already known that Russia has become jealous and alarmed at the doings and sayings of the German Kaiser. In fact, official relations between Russia and Germany have become somewhat strained. The Russian newspapers are openly hos-

tile in their comments upon the better understanding arrived at between Great Britain and Germany. These papers describe it as an underhand plot against Russia, "which the latter is," to quote a semi-official despatch on the subject, "justified in keenly resenting in view of her friendliness to Germany in China, and in the recent tariff negotiations."

Besides this, Emperor William's journey to Palestine is classed in Russia as being an impudent attempt to undermine Russian influence in Turkey. The German sovereign's efforts in that direction have been apparent to all interested persons since the outbreak of the Græco-Turkish war.

However, Russia, in order to counteract, if possible, the policy of Emperor William, is said to have come to a closer understanding with Austria, by which Russia, Austria, and France will jointly oppose the increasing influence of Germany in the East, and "in no case permit Turkish cessions to Germany."

We remarked in the last issue of *THE GREAT ROUND WORLD* that some of the Powers would be heard from before Germany succeeded in her ambition of becoming a Mediterranean Power. The Sultan of Turkey, it was then asserted, contemplated presenting the island of Rhodes, off the coast of Asia Minor, or the port of Haifa, in Palestine, to Emperor William.

Although the German newspaper correspondents with the Imperial party warmly praise the Sultan's hospitality, his lavish expenditure of money has caused great dissatisfaction among the Turks. Placards, denouncing the expenditure of the extraordinary sums of money on Emperor William, have been posted on the mosques and in the streets of Constantinople, pointing out that it comes out of the pockets of poor Mohammedans.

One report says that the Sultan insisted upon paying the whole expense of the Emperor's trip out of his own private purse. This called forth a protest upon the part of the German press, the papers claiming that so soon as the Emperor of Germany set foot in the Holy Land, as a Christian pilgrim, there was no longer anything in common between him and the Sultan, and he could no longer remain the guest of the latter.

The Emperor and Empress arrived at Jerusalem on October 29, and on October 31 attended the ceremony

of the consecration of the Church of the Redeemer, in which impressive ceremony the natives took a leading part.

The same day, however, it was rumored the Emperor, owing to the European complications, had decided to shorten his visit to the Holy Land, and would not visit Jericho, and possibly not Syria, as at first proposed.

* * * * *

ADVICES from San Juan de Porto Rico show that matters there are progressing as favorably as possible, pending the decision of our Congress upon several important matters affecting the future of the island.

It was announced on October 30 that eighty American post-offices were in operation in Porto Rico.

Major Stewart, of the Second Illinois Regiment, was sent to Porto Rico with six assistants and ninety clerks, to establish a postal system for Porto Rico. He explained the situation, on his return to New York, recently, saying:

"Four hours after a town was entered we would have a post-office opened and running like clockwork, with a money-order and registered-letter department included. After a while we went in advance of the army, and opened post-offices in the interior, before the troops had occupied the country.

"In some towns we have put natives in charge of the offices, and they have proved very satisfactory. The climate will make it hard for the American clerks, and most of them desire to return. I believe that in time we can leave natives in charge of even the more

important offices. There are now about eighty offices running, with the same system as we have in this country."

The existing tariff in Porto Rico seems to be the main cause of complaint among the merchants there. The laws in force there are pronounced to be apparently only a translation of the old Spanish laws, and are classed as being more oppressive than the latter, the only difference being that Spanish goods are no longer admitted at approximately ten per cent duty. In many cases the duty is from one hundred per cent to two hundred and fifty and over three hundred and fifty per cent of the value of the goods.

The currency question is also causing trouble. No such thing as a national bank is known there. All the banks are private institutions. But the bank-note of one city is not good in another.

Congress will undoubtedly straighten these matters out, in due course of time.

The Porto Ricans have appointed a deputation to visit Washington, and represent to the authorities there the desires of the inhabitants of the island, including territorial rights, meaning practical independence.

* * * *

UNLESS he changes his plans, Captain-General Blanco, the Spanish commander in Cuba, will leave that island for Spain on November 20, on board the steamer *Villaverde*, which took one of his predecessors, Martinez Campos, back to the Spanish peninsula. The evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish troops will be considered complete on January 1.

The Spanish Military Commissioners, on October 28, asked for more time, claiming it was impossible to ship the troops back to Spain in that time. General Butler, speaking for the American commissioners, replied that the United States could only grant until January 1 for the complete evacuation of Cuba.

One section (the military party) of the so-called Cuban Assembly, recently in session at Santa Cruz del Sur, took steps, as some of its members put it, to show the world "that the Americans are merely temporary visitors, who will evacuate the island shortly after the Spaniards." Another section, the party headed by President Masso, expressed sympathy with the United States, and called on the Cubans to co-operate with the Americans.

The eastern part of Cuba is now free from Spaniards, and the American officers are preparing for the evacuation of the province of Puerto Principe, the next part of the island to be evacuated. The Spaniards seem eager to get home, and are facilitating in every way the steps taken to bring this about.

At Santiago de Cuba a most happy state of affairs exists. Streets which have not been repaired for fifty years are being placed in good condition, the sanitary conditions improve every day, business is beginning to flourish, and the Cubans, accustomed to the robbery by former officials, cannot understand how this is being done without additional taxation. In fact, some of them are asking for more taxation.

The Santiago board of trade a few days ago waited on our commander, Gen. Leonard Wood, and proposed the imposition of an additional import tax, for the purpose of increasing the harborage and wharfage

facilities of Santiago, including dredging the channels and other such improvements. The deputation consisted of forty of the more prominent business men of the city. General Wood, whose wise administration of affairs at Santiago has been most highly commended, took the matter under consideration.

General Wood, on October 28, appointed Jose Maria Varela (hosā-mārēā-vārālā) to be a judge of the court of the First Instance, similar to our circuit court. The Cuban officers objected to this, claiming that a revolutionist should have received the appointment. But it was pointed out by the friends of General Wood that Varela is a man excellently qualified for the office. He has taken no part in the revolution, and is highly respected.

The Cuban Generals Rios (rēōs) and Rabi (rābē) at Manzanillo (mān-thā-nēlyó), have been causing some trouble for the American officials. They are jealous of each other, and are much opposed to disbanding their men. The former expressed himself as desirous of taking control of the civil government of that district, in order that he might remove the followers of Rabi from power and police the small towns in the vicinity of Manzanillo himself. General Wood went there on the despatch-boat *Hist*, and seemingly brought the Cuban leaders to terms.

Rios, among other things, wanted to send his soldiers to work on the sugar estates, to the exclusion of all other laborers. The planters unanimously objected, as, above all, they want to break up the Cuban military organization, claiming that no business is possible until this is accomplished.

On October 27 General Wood was compelled to

write a sharp note to the French consul at Santiago, in reply to a demand, couched in disrespectful terms, for information as to why French citizens were not allowed to land in Santiago. The note of the consul was sent on account of General Wood's refusing to allow the landing of several schooner-loads of pauper immigrants from Hayti and the Island of Martinique. The General informed the French consul that no paupers would be allowed to land at Santiago, and that he would send them back as fast as they arrived, without reference to their nationality.

It is proposed to solve the question of the disbanding of the Cuban army by the United States giving about \$75 to \$100 to each private, and a proportionately larger sum to each officer, as a subsidy to enable them to return to their homes and earn a living in a peaceful way. As there are only about fifteen thousand Cuban soldiers all told, even with the ranks well filled in anticipation of some reward, the outlay would not amount to much more than \$2,000,000. This sum could be charged against the island and be made good from its revenues.

Until the Cuban soldiers are disbanded and disarmed, they will always be in a position to take to the bush and turn their rifles against our troops in guerilla warfare.

Perhaps the best way to solve this feature of the Cuban problem would be to enlist ex-Cuban and Spanish soldiers in an American police force, which would take away part of the strain put upon our War Department. In time, such a force would be able to relieve almost entirely our home regiments. Besides, a force of this description would not suffer so much

from the island fevers, which, necessarily, will cause some suffering and loss of life among our home troops.

The United States cruiser *Topeka*, formerly the *Diogenes* (built in Great Britain for a foreign country, but purchased by the United States), has arrived at Havana. She is the first warship of the United States to enter that harbor since the *Maine* was destroyed there.

* * * * *

COL. GEORGE E. WARING, JR., who was sent as special commissioner to Havana by President McKinley, to report on the steps to be taken for the improvement of the sanitary condition of that city, died of yellow fever, at his home, in New York, on October 29, shortly after his return from Cuba. His remains were cremated the same day.

Colonel Waring died as a soldier should die, having done his duty to the last. His report was completed and forwarded to Washington. He estimated that about \$50,000,000 will have to be expended on Havana, if that city is to be made healthful.

Colonel Waring was born in New York State in 1833, and earned a high reputation by draining Central Park, New York, fighting the yellow-fever epidemic in Memphis eighteen years ago, and last, but not least, giving New York city clean streets. He was street cleaning commissioner from 1894 to 1898. In this capacity Colonel Waring transformed the ragged, dirty "street-sweepers" into a body of clean, neatly uniformed "White Wings," as they are termed.



THE LATE COLONEL GEORGE E. WARING, JR.,
New York's Famous Street Cleaning Commissioner.

(Photo by Pach Bros.)

The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. II., No. 46.

NOVEMBER 17, 1898

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**With
the
Editor**

THE general political situation grows more interesting daily. The Fashoda question has been settled in the manner forecasted by THE GREAT ROUND WORLD. France has agreed to withdraw the Marchand mission from that place on the Nile, and Great Britain is half willing to grant some compensation to her neighbor for so doing.

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But there are other unsettled points of dispute between Great Britain and France which still have a threatening aspect. The British naval and military authorities have been working night and day in their preparations for war, and there has been a distant rumbling connecting Russia as well as France with the warlike movements which have been in progress.

Over China the clouds have also darkened, and it would seem as if the British war moves may have been partly undertaken as a notification to Russia that she will not be allowed, without a fight, to have her own way entirely in the partitioning of the Celestial Empire.

The peace negotiations at Paris are dragging along slowly. Our demand for the whole of the Philippine group has been met by a counter-request for pecuniary compensation.

The former flagship of Admiral Cervera, the *Infanta Teresa*, floated by Naval Constructor Hobson, has been abandoned at sea while on her way to Norfolk, Va., much to the regret of all who wished to see her take the place of the *Maine* in our list of naval vessels.

Crete has been evacuated by the Turkish troops, and Prince George of Greece, apparently, has been selected by the Powers as the governor-general of that island.

The affairs of Cuba and Porto Rico are being sim-

mered down to a clearer basis, and the Spanish evacuation of the first-mentioned island is progressing.

Emperor William of Germany is in his glory, his every movement and utterance in the East being telegraphed to the whole world.

New Books

"Geographical Nature Studies," by Frank Owen Payne (American Book Company, New York). Observation lessons in natural phenomena for young pupils.

"Stories from Dante," by Norley Chester (Frederick Warne & Co., New York). A short sketch of Dante's life and his great poem told in prose for younger readers.

"Manual of the Canvas Canoe," by F. R. Webb (Forest Stream Publishing Co., N. Y.). How to construct a canvas canoe; a most interesting book for boys.

"A Laboratory Manual of Physiological and Clinical Chemistry and Toxicology," by Austin and Conat (Lamson, Wolfe Co., Boston).

"Hitting vs. Missing with the Shot-gun," by S. T. Hammond (Forest Stream Publishing Co., New York). A useful handbook for those who wish to choose and use a shot-gun effectively.

"Outdoor Studies," by James G. Needham (American Book Company, New York). A reading book in nature study.



COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Governor Elect of New York.
(Copyright, 1898, by G. G. Rockwood.)

Current History



ALTHOUGH the Fashoda question has been settled on the lines indicated by **THE GREAT ROUND WORLD**, a compromise understanding having been arrived at, there has been an apparently inexplicable continuance of the warlike preparations of Great Britain. France has agreed to withdraw the mission of Major Marchand from Fashoda, as recorded in our last issue, and she expects some compensation in return. But it seems that Great Britain is not satisfied, and that France must withdraw from the rich Bahr-el-Ghazal district of the Nile Valley, or else engage in war with the British.

In a recent issue we pointed out that the Premier of Great Britain, the Marquis of Salisbury, had in this question an opportunity to gain all the points aimed at by Great Britain and at the same time win the friendship of France. He does not appear to have been anxious to thus "kill two birds with one stone," as the saying goes.

As demonstrating that we judged the situation correctly, the *Journal des Débats*, a Paris paper inspired by the French Government, said on November 5:

"We offered England Fashoda and our friendship. She replied that Fashoda sufficed. It's a bargain!"

That tells the whole story, and shows how threatening the European situation has become. Great

Authority for pronunciation of proper names: Century Dictionary.

Britain, seemingly, has not been arming against France alone, or all such preparations would have ceased with the settlement of the Fashoda question. She evidently also had the ally of France—Russia—in view when she ordered her naval squadrons at Hong-Kong and Wei-Hai-Wei, on the Shang-tung peninsula opposite Port Arthur the Russian warport, to prepare for action.

The action of Great Britain has been received with enthusiasm throughout the British Empire, and it has caused bitter resentment in France.

The *Figaro*, probably the most important newspaper in France, said the humiliation of France was unprecedented since the war of 1870-71, when the Prussians captured Paris and crowned their King William Emperor of Germany at the Palace of Versailles, the former residence of the kings of France. The *Figaro* added:

“We leave Fashoda with bleeding hearts and despair in our souls.”

The withdrawal of France from Fashoda is to be thoroughly debated by the French Chamber of Deputies, and it looks as if the whole Egyptian question will be brought to the front, which darkens the war clouds hanging over Europe. It may impel Great Britain to openly declare Egypt under her protection, and French Ministers have repeatedly asserted that such a step would mean a declaration of war upon the part of France.

In short, it looks as if Great Britain, weary of the Franco-Russian combination which has inflicted diplomatic defeats upon her policy in the Far East, is really challenging France, or even France

and Russia, to back up their intrigues by force of arms.

This defiant attitude upon the part of Great Britain toward her enemies is largely the result of the better feeling prevailing toward her in this country as the result of the strong and real sympathy manifested by the British toward us during our war with Spain and the threatened combination of certain Powers against us. Our attitude, as things now stand, in case Great Britain engages in war, would probably be about the same as the attitude she assumed toward us when we were at war, though it would not find expression in the enthusiastic utterances indulged in by the British press. Had this change of feeling on both sides of the Atlantic failed to take place, Great Britain would not be in a position to defy France and Russia.

All of which goes to show that kind words and friendly actions are not always thrown away.

The French Chamber of Deputies resumed its sessions on November 8; but an interpellation, or demand for an official explanation, on the subject of Fashoda, was withdrawn, causing considerable disappointment among those who had assembled in expectation of an exciting debate.

* * * * *

CONCERNING the steps taken by Great Britain to prepare for war, we hear a great deal; and regarding the warlike steps of France, we know nothing further than the fact that she has been preparing to meet all emergencies.

The British Premier, at a banquet recently given to General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, at the Man-

sion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London, announced the determination of France to withdraw from Fashoda; but, at the same time, he remarked significantly that there were other questions in dispute between Great Britain and France



SCENES IN THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

Captive lionesses found at Khartoum.

which remained unsettled. To the British, as Lord Rosebery, the former Liberal Premier, put it:

“The Nile is Egypt, and Egypt is the Nile.”

On this basis, the statesmen of Great Britain seem determined to practically drive the French out of the Bahr-el-Ghazal district, though it is conceded that France may have access to the Nile, for commercial

purposes, from Tambura, a French post on the Bahr-el-Ghazal, west of the much more important British post at Meshra-er-Rek, on the same river. Meshra-er-Rek is the center point of the trade of the Bahr-el-Ghazal province, and was occupied by a British force sent there by General Kitchener shortly after he hoisted the British and Egyptian flags at Fashoda.

France may not be content with this, and further and much more serious trouble may follow.

In the mean while, Great Britain has been arming in a manner unprecedented in the history of that Empire, and seemingly not warranted by the African question alone.

At all the British dockyards and arsenals the preparations for war have been pushed night and day.

In the Mediterranean, Great Britain has assembled a fleet of thirty-four vessels, of which ten are first-class battleships carrying 13.5-inch and 12-inch guns in their main batteries.

For service in Chinese waters the British Admiralty authorities prepared for active service about thirty warships, including three first-class battleships, four first-class armored cruisers, and one first-class cruiser. The battleships in those waters carry 12-inch and 10-inch guns in their main batteries, while the first-class cruisers are armed with 9.2-inch guns, in addition to their guns of smaller calibre.

The British so-called Channel Squadron was sent to Gibraltar, not for the defence of that powerful rock fortress, but to offset a union of the French Northern Squadron, at Brest, with the French Southern Squadron, having its base of supplies at Toulon, in

the Mediterranean. The Channel Squadron is composed of thirteen vessels, including eight first-class battleships and one first-class cruiser. The battleships of this squadron carry 13.5-inch guns and 12-inch guns, while the cruiser referred to has 9.2-inch guns as her heaviest armament.

The British Admiralty also assembled an emer-



SCENES IN THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

On the march.

gency squadron of fourteen battleships in English waters, and at another port fitted out a cruiser squadron of sixteen vessels.

Added to these squadrons, the Admiralty prepared for sea the reserve squadron, many torpedo-boat destroyers, and very many gunboats in all parts of the world.

The squadron in North American waters, consisting of about twelve vessels, took on board coal and ammunition for a long period of active service.

In Australian waters a squadron of twelve more warships was prepared for war, and in the East Indies another squadron, composed of ten ships, prepared for action.

Finally, the Pacific Squadron, consisting of six warships, stripped for action; the African Squadron, of nine vessels, prepared to operate against French colonies; the South American Squadron, five ships, did the same, and the Cape of Good Hope Squadron, four vessels, made preparation to take a hand in the fray.

Orders for 200,000 tons of smokeless powder were distributed among seventeen Welsh firms; 200 new 6-inch wire guns were ordered at Sheffield alone; ship-loads of supplies were sent to Gibraltar and Malta, the latter place receiving 500 tons of additional provisions; 1,000,000 pounds of tobacco was sent to the chief victualling yard, and even 1,000 flasks of special wine were ordered for administering the last sacrament.

* * * * *

WITH Great Britain ready for war with France, or Russia, or both, over Africa or over China, or on the two questions combined, it is only natural that more and more interest is taken in the fate of the so-called Celestial Empire. As recorded by THE GREAT ROUND WORLD at the time, Russia was recently reported to have seized the town of New-Chwang and the forts at the mouth of the river Liaou leading



PUBLIC BUILDINGS ON WOSUNG RIVER, SHANGHAI, CHINA.
(From CHINA. GREAT ROUND WORLD QUARTERLY No. 2.)

up to it, which would mean the virtual acquisition of the whole of Manchuria by Russia. As New-Chwang (also written Nieu-Chwang) is a treaty-port of China, or a port open to the commerce of the world by treaty, this step upon the part of Russia affects all nations, especially as New-Chwang was the only port of Manchuria which remained open.

Under these circumstances, the British war preparations may be connected with the seizure of New-Chwang, though the report of this step upon the part of Russia had not been confirmed as this was written.

It has been pointed out that in 1896 the gross foreign trade of New-Chwang was over \$17,000,000, of which more than three-fourths belonged to Great Britain, with the United States second on the list.

Therefore, it has been added, if Great Britain will not fight to uphold her treaty rights at New-Chwang, what guarantee have her merchants that she will protect them at Peking, Tien-Tsin, or elsewhere?

On November 5 a despatch from Shanghai said the Russians were practically knocking at the gates of Peking. A further reinforcement of forty Russian sailors, with the Russian Admiral in those waters and the Russian diplomatic representative, M. Pavloff, were then at Tien-Tsin, the port of Peking, demanding permission to proceed to the Chinese capital. The Chinese officials opposed the departure of the Russians for Peking, whereupon the Russian Admiral declared that no train for Peking should leave Tien-Tsin without taking the Russian sailors.

This looked like the long-expected crisis, and matters looked more serious when the foreign envoys on November 5 made a strong demand upon the Chinese

Government for the removal of General Kang-su's troops, who have expressed great bitterness against foreigners, from the province of Pechili before November 15. They added that the Powers would themselves assume the protection of railroad communication between Peking and the coast if this demand was not granted.

The Emperor of China was seemingly alive on November 6, for, with the Dowager Empress seated one step above him, he was seen by the Japanese minister to China, who was received in audience. The usual complimentary speeches were exchanged, and the Japanese minister announced that the Mikado had conferred high decorations on the Emperor and Dowager Empress, which shows that Japan has not quite given up her efforts to bring about a better understanding with China before it is too late.

The United States cruiser *Boston* is at Taku, at the mouth of the Pei-Ho, leading to Peking, and the United States gunboat *Petrel* is at Tien-Tsin, the port of Peking, on the same river.

A detachment of twenty American marines with a Gatling-gun arrived at Peking on November 5 to guard the United States legation.

* * * * *

FROM the Chinese question we naturally turn to that of the Philippines.

After the Spaniards had rejected the offer of our Peace Commissioners at Paris to assume, in taking the islands, the amount of the Philippine debt caused by improving the condition of the islands, the question resolved itself into a simple matter of price.

Indeed, it is understood that the Spaniards have actually gone so far as to demand compensation from the United States for the capture of Manila, claiming that it took place after the signing of the protocol—which, though true, was unavoidable—and that by making the Spanish troops prisoners, the Americans prevented them from operating against the Filipinos to suppress the insurrection. This is a very weak claim, as our Peace Commissioners have pointed out, for the Spaniards were more in the nature of refugees than prisoners within the American lines.

As a high official at Washington put it:

“It is no longer a question of Spanish honor; the position of the Spaniards is: How much money?”

The Spaniards, it is understood, want \$200,000,000; and the settlement of the question with the acquisition of the Philippine Islands would be cheap at ten times the amount. But it is understood that our commissioners are only willing to give \$40,000,000. There was to have been a meeting of the joint commissions on November 8, but it was postponed in order to give time for the translation of a communication from Washington on the subject of the latest Spanish proposals.

Those who are in favor of the expansion of American trade in the Chinese Empire and elsewhere are not advocating land-grabbing or any illegal action. The future welfare of the Pacific slope demands outlets for American trade in the direction of the Philippines and China; but this does not mean the adoption of a so-called “imperial” policy or the ignoring of the rights of anybody.

Of course, there are differences of opinion regard-

ing the Philippine Islands; and to be just, as we always shall be, we present opposing views on the subject.

Senator Redfield Proctor, who was Secretary of State for War under the administration of President Harrison, addressing the joint assembly of the Vermont House and Senate at Montpelier on November 3, said:

"The future policy of this country is the greatest question before our people. Hawaii and Porto Rico have been added to the nation's dominion, and we have become sponsors for the good government of Cuba. We must assume some responsibility in the Far East, whether it be greater or less. In my opinion, the responsibilities in the Far East are bound to be greater.

"Many wise and patriotic men in the country believe we should neither retain territory nor control any part of the Philippine Islands beyond a coaling-station, or possibly a single island. I recognize the cogency of their argument, but have failed to see clearly any practical way of carrying out their views.

"If any jurisdiction is assumed in the East, there is no logical stopping-place short of the whole of the Philippines. To establish a divided sovereignty would invite trouble. Since that May morning when the Spanish fleet was destroyed, it has seemed to me practically settled that Spain must surrender her entire control of the Philippines. You will pardon me if I have spoken too plainly, but it seemed to me that a frank statement of what I believe would be the inevitable outcome was not improper at this time."

On the other hand, Senator Hoar, of Massachu-

setts, in addressing a political meeting at Worcester on November 1, remarked:

"In the case of the Philippines, we are asked to subject a nation and to hold it in subjection. We get them by conquest and hold them by force. In the case of the Sandwich Islands, we get them by compact made with their lawful government.

"Some of our good friends have said, thoughtlessly, in their zeal, that where the American flag goes it must stay. But surely they cannot wish to commit the country to that doctrine. We planted it in the City of Mexico. But no man demanded it should stay there. If the war goes on we shall plant it on the coast of Spain, but we have no desire to hold permanent dominion there.

"If the Philippine Islands become ours, then under the late decision of the Supreme Court every child hereafter born in them becomes an American citizen, free to come, free to go. Are you going to hold them as subjects? Are you going to have a trained and governing class?

"Are you going to have the national tax-gatherer the most frequent and best-known visitant to every American house? Are you going to increase many-fold your national debt? For myself, I disbelieve and hate the notion that the American people are to submit to such a transformation."

* * * * *

THE Peace Protocol, or preliminary document for the arrangement of peace between Spain and the United States, was signed on August 12 last. But the State Department did not think it advisable

at the time to make its text public. Now, however, so many misleading statements have been made in Spanish and French newspapers as to the terms, that the authorities at Washington determined to give its full wording to the press. As it is an historical document of the greatest importance, we reproduce it in full. It is as follows:

Protocol of agreement between the United States and Spain, embodying the terms of a basis for the establishment of peace between the two countries:

(Signed at Washington, August 12, 1898.)

Protocol:

William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and his Excellency Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France at Washington, respectively possessing for this purpose full authority from the Government of the United States and the Government of Spain, have concluded and signed the following articles, embodying the terms on which the two governments have agreed in respect to the matters hereinafter set forth, having in view the establishment of peace between the two countries, that is to say:

Article I.—Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over, and title to, Cuba.

Article II.—Spain will cede to the United States the island of Puerto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and also an island in the Ladrones to be selected by the United States.

Article III.—The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of the treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.

Article IV.—Spain will immediately evacuate Cuba, Puerto Rico, and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies; and to this end each government will, within ten days after the signing of this protocol, appoint commissioners, and the commissioners so appointed shall, within thirty days after the signing of this protocol, meet at Havana for the purpose of arranging and carrying out the details of the aforesaid evacuation of Cuba and the adjacent Spanish islands, and each government will, within ten days after the signing of this protocol, appoint other commissioners who shall, within thirty days after the signing of this protocol, meet at San Juan, in Puerto Rico, for the purpose of arranging and carrying out the details of the aforesaid evacuation of Puerto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies.

Article V.—The United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to treat of peace, and the commissioners so appointed shall meet at Paris not later than October 1, 1898, and proceed to the negotiation and conclusion of a treaty of peace, which treaty shall be subject to ratification according to the respective constitutional forms of the two countries.

Article VI.—Upon the conclusion and signing of this protocol, hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and notice to that effect shall be

given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

Done at Washington in duplicate, in English and in French, by the undersigned, who have hereunto set their hands and seals, the 12th day of August, 1898.

(Seal.) WILLIAM R. DAY.

(Seal.) JULES CAMBON.

The signers of the document are Judge Day, then our Secretary of State and now president of our Peace Commission, and M. Cambon, the French ambassador to the United States, who acted in behalf of Spain.

* * * * *

REAR-ADMIRAL DEWEY, it was announced on November 4, sent the cruiser *Charleston* and the gunboat *Concord*, two days previously, to Iloilo, the second largest port on the Philippine Islands. Iloilo is on the island of Panay, and is about 250 miles from Manila. It was at Iloilo, as announced at the time in *THE GREAT ROUND WORLD*, that a Spanish steamer, the *Buenos Aires*, recently landed a cargo of arms and ammunition.

The ostensible or outward reason for the cruise of the *Charleston* and *Concord* is simply to show the United States flag to the Spaniards of Iloilo, to remind them that our Government is prepared to take severe measures if they are necessary to maintain order. But, beyond this, it is generally understood that the two American warships will visit all the ports in the Philippines where the Spaniards have

garrisons, in order to ascertain their strength and the nature of the defences of the places visited.

This step was taken for two reasons. In the first place, a renewal of hostilities between the United States and Spain, owing to the breaking off of the peace negotiations, was considered among the possibilities. Secondly, because it is expected that the United States forces will shortly have to take possession of all the Philippine Islands.

Strong reinforcements of troops have been sent to Manila from San Francisco.

The cruiser *Buffalo* (formerly the Brazilian dynamite-gun cruiser *Nictheroy*), sailed from New York, November 5, 1898, for Manila, via the Suez Canal, with about six hundred blue-jackets, who are to take the place of time-expired men with Admiral Dewey's fleet. She was forced to put in at Newport, R. I., November 9, slightly disabled.

Otherwise, there has not been much change in the Philippine situation recently.

* * * *

THERE is trouble even in Samoa just now.

In No. 97 of *THE GREAT ROUND WORLD* we described the interests of the United States in Samoa, where, we pointed out, the death of King Malietoa gave our Government another difficult problem to solve. In No. 100 we announced the approaching return of a former king, Mataafa, to Apia, the capital of the Samoan Islands, from Kakafo, where he had been exiled for rebellion against the late King Malietoa.

It now seems that the Board of Control (consisting



EAST INDIAN COFFEE PLANTATION

of the United States, British, and German consuls, the Chief Justice of Samoa, and the president of the Municipal Council of Apia), which has been governing Samoa since the death of King Malietoa, has been unable to agree. President Raffel, of the municipal board, has been desirous of governing the islands himself, with occasional help from the Chief Justice, who is selected by the United States, Great Britain, and Germany. This led to unpleasantness. The result of this was that Mataafa had not been elected king when these advices left the islands, and some of the people, instigated by foreigners, were urging the abolition of the sovereignty. The Chief Justice, it was added, was, in any case, considering the advisability of administering the government for six months or a year without a king.

It is one of the duties of the Chief Justice to settle the sovereignty.

In the mean while, the United States authorities have already commenced work at Pago Pago, Samoa, where a coaling-station for our fleet is to be established.

The present Chief Justice of Samoa is William L. Chambers, of Alabama, who was one of the land commissioners of the United States in the settlement of Samoan land titles.

* * * * *

AS we pointed out in No. 100 of *THE GREAT ROUND WORLD*, the late King Malietoa, of Samoa, left a daughter, the Princess Faimao, described as an attractive girl, who has been educated at the London Missionary Society's School near Apia. She was away from Samoa when her father died, and her

home-coming was sad in the extreme. The Princess did not know that her father was dead, and her joy on entering the harbor was suddenly turned to grief and prostration when the news was broken to her.

Then followed a touching scene. The Princess landed in front of the late King's house. Seated on the lawn leading up to the building were rows of women and girls, relatives of the late King and of the widowed Queen, who sat alone in the house. The women and girls were dressed in deep mourning, and swayed their bodies to and fro as they mournfully sang the Samoan death-chant, with tears rolling down their cheeks.

The weeping Princess Faimao, in the pure white costume in which she had hoped to meet her father, was led through this mourning crowd to her almost heartbroken mother. There was deep silence as the Princess approached; no one greeted her, and the women wept with bowed heads.

But the silence was broken when the unhappy princess reached the royal abode. There, her mother, between sobs, reproached her bitterly for being away at the time of the King's death, saying:

"Heartless girl, garbed in the raiment of joy, seeking pleasure abroad while sickness and death lay heavy hand on your parents. Know that our great family is no more. Get to your chamber, throw away your white garments, and do penance."

Such was the home-coming of Princess Faimao.

* * * * *

THE United States armored cruiser *Maria Teresa*, formerly the flagship of Admiral Cervera, whose ships were destroyed off Santiago de Cuba on July

3 by the American fleet under Rear-Admiral Sampson, was abandoned off Watling Island, of the Bahama group, on November 1, much to the regret of our people.

The *Maria Teresa*, which was described in No. 100 of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, after being floated by Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson, the hero of the *Merrimac*, was towed to Guantanamo Bay, where she was temporarily repaired. She started in tow on October 30 for Norfolk, Va., but soon encountered heavy weather, which caused her old leaks to take in water. In addition, she sprang new leaks, and the seas broke over her bows. Then some of her pumps became choked with coal, and the 11-inch gun in her after turret broke loose.

The repair-ship *Vulcan* and the tugs *Merritt* and *Leonidas* did everything possible to keep the shattered cruiser head to sea; but she began to make so much water that she was abandoned by her crew, who sought refuge on board the *Merritt*, and were eventually safely landed at Charleston, S. C., on November 5.

The morning after the gale, search was made for the *Maria Teresa*, but she was not sighted. When abandoned she was about four feet lower in the water forward than she drew aft, and was pitching and rolling terribly; and it was believed she went down in about three hundred fathoms of water, which would preclude any further attempt to save her.

The only thing saved from the *Maria Teresa* by her crew was a brass bugle which had been found alongside the dead body of the cruiser's bugler, just after the great fight off Santiago. Master-at-Arms John

Brown took it board the *Vulcan*. The relic of the glorious victory for the American ships is dented and pierced by bullet-holes, and upon it is inscribed the name of the former Spanish cruiser.

Work on the *Cristobal Colon* and other vessels of Cervera's fleet has been stopped, it being the general opinion of our naval officers that they cannot be floated. Hobson, however, is understood to claim that the *Colon*, at least, could have been floated, and a foreign wrecking company may undertake the task.

On November 8 it was reported from Nassau, New Providence, that the *Maria Teresa* had been sighted ashore off Cat Island, of the Bahama group, about thirty miles from Watling Island, where she was last seen.

The report subsequently was confirmed, and wrecking vessels were sent to Cat Island.

* * * * *

OCCUPIED as we have been with the war with Spain and its results, the country has, to some extent, lost sight of the arbitration proceedings in the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. It is pleasant to be able to record that they are progressing satisfactorily, though, necessarily, slowly. From St. Petersburg we hear that Councillor Martens, professor of international law at the University of St. Petersburg, and umpire in the Venezuelan Arbitration, has received a mass of evidence, from both parties, in the shape of historical documents and maps. Counsel for the British case have presented eight large volumes and an enormous atlas. The Venezuelans have backed up their claims with four volumes

and an atlas. These presentations were made in March.

The second stage of the proceedings opened in August, when each government handed in an answer to its opponent's arguments.

Up to the present time, the Court of Arbitration has received over two thousand documents, covering four hundred years, in English, Spanish, and Dutch.

The Official Gazette, of St. Petersburg, says that, judging from the material presented to the court up to this stage of the proceedings, the dispute is the most difficult ever submitted to international arbitration.

Great Britain and Venezuela have until December next to furnish the court with their final printed argument. The verbal arguments will be heard in Paris next spring.

* * * * *

A UNITED STATES naval station has been established at San Juan de Porto Rico. Commander Snow is in charge of the depot.

Berlin advices say a widespread revolutionary movement has been discovered in Russia, with headquarters at Lodz, in the government of Warsaw. More than four hundred arrests have been made. Among the prisoners are many school-teachers.

Prince George of Greece, who saved the life of the Czar while they were travelling together in Japan some years ago, has, at the suggestion of Russia, been chosen Commissioner General of the European Powers in Crete.

The British Admiral in Cretan waters had to surround the remaining eight hundred Turkish troops at Candia and escort them with fixed bayonets on board a transport before they finally consented to leave the place; and the Russian Admiral at Retimo followed the example of his British associate.

Although the Dreyfus case is moving quietly through the Court of Cassation, the internal troubles of France are not ended. The pretenders to the throne, Prince Louis Napoleon and the Duke of Orleans, the Bonapartist leader and the Royalist aspirant, are closely watched by detectives, as they are understood to be plotting against the French Government. The Royalist has not the ghost of a chance of success. The Bonapartist, who is a colonel of Russian Lancers and in high favor at St. Petersburg, was more likely of success some months ago than he is now. The friendship of France and Russia is not now so warm.

Despatches from Cadiz, Spain, say the steamer *Montserrat*, which arrived there on November 2, had nearly 100 deaths on board while on her way across the Atlantic with 1,788 troops from Cuba. In addition, 800 of the soldiers were sick, and many of them were in a dying condition when they reached Cadiz.

The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. II., No. 47.

NOVEMBER 24, 1898

Whole No. 107

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With the Editor *The Spectator*, in an admirable article on the aspect of affairs to-day, explains a question which to many of our readers has perhaps been a mystery,—we refer to the extensive warlike preparations making throughout the British Empire. After briefly outlining the general situation in France, the reasons for the backdown in the Fashoda matter, and

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the evident decision of France not to go to war, the writer says: "Under the circumstances, why is Great Britain silently arming? Out of the most obvious prudence. No one can forecast, when Paris is irritated and seething with excitement, what she may compel France to do. The initiative is always with her, and she may demand war, or carry through a revolution, or insist on a Government with a totally different policy from the present. She may, as she threatens, bring up the whole question of Egypt, or may offer monstrous terms to allies, or may hit upon some device so maliciously annoying that our people would bear it no longer, and would insist that, war or no war, France should be compelled to desist from her provocations. France, moreover, is not the only Power in the world. There is unrest everywhere, from the Baltic to the Philippines; England has property everywhere which other nations covet; and it is necessary, whenever any question becomes acute, that she should be prepared to meet any sudden event. No one who threatens her, we may rely on it, will give her an hour for tranquil mobilization, and she is forced, therefore, all over the world, to warn her captains, to purchase coal, to clear her ships for action, and to advise her friends—for she is not friendless—that if the clouds may disperse, they may also burst in a tornado. The country holds Lord Salisbury absolutely right in so preparing, and, should the preparations happily prove needless, will cheerfully pay the bill. Great Britain has no war to make, but she may be compelled to accept war; and therefore from Esquimalt to Melbourne every ship should be in readiness and every man at his post."

Speaking of the statement made by the French that only an outlet on the Nile is desired, the same writer adds: "They are able men, and that description of their object discredits their ability. They have not risked setting the world on fire in order to acquire a trade privilege which is theirs already without asking. Who dreams of preventing their getting the whole trade of the Nile—or of the Thames—if their traders have the capital and the cleverness to do it? All British markets are open to all mankind without any negotiations."

It would seem from this article that Great Britain is well posted as to some hidden designs hostile to herself, and does not propose to be caught napping. Significant hints as to what these designs may be are dropped, in a comment made upon the action of the French and Russians in Crete in compelling their gendarmes to wear a cross on their uniform so that no Mohammedans can enlist (while "the English officers enlist anybody"), and in British comments upon the German Emperor's tactics during his journey in the East, his efforts "to impress the Mohammedan world of Western Asia, whose aid *he may one day want in battle.*"

Answers to Correspondents

In answer to numerous inquiries about the terms of the Famous Places Competition, see No. 105 of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD. The titles are: The Famous Castalian Fountain—St. Aignan—Amboise. Description of *each* place must contain 200 to 250 words.



LOCHE—(FAMOUS PLACES NO. 4.)

Current History



THERE have been no changes of importance in the political situation during the past week.

The Fashoda incident has practically been forgotten; but Great Britain has continued her war preparations and France has done the same.

The peace negotiations at Paris are about concluded, the United States refusing to submit to any further time-wasting tactics and Spain being unwilling to sign a Peace Treaty on the lines proposed by the Americans.

The Dreyfus case is becoming even more interesting than usual, as the Court of Cassation seems to be using every possible means to ascertain the facts.

The elections in the United States caused riots between the whites and negroes in the Carolinas.

Efforts are still being made to save the cruiser *Infanta Maria Teresa*, but she seems hopelessly wrecked.

The Cuban clouds seem to be clearing away, and Porto Rico is settling down to business.

Germany and Great Britain are becoming quite friendly as a result of the settlement of their African disputes, and the other European Powers are, in consequence, considering how best to break up this new friendship.

Authority for pronunciation of proper names : Century Dictionary.

THE task of our Peace Commission at Paris is being slowly pushed to completion. But it has been wearisome work, and the end was not in sight as this was written.

Following the demand of the American Commissioners for the cession of the Philippine Islands to the United States, the Spaniards suggested heavy money compensation, which brought matters to a standstill, as each side had to consult with its home Government. The Washington authorities, it was then said, determined to firmly but courteously put an end to the dilatory tactics of the Spaniards, who were clearly fighting for time in the hope that something favorable to themselves might happen. Above all, the Spaniards hoped for a change of opinion upon the part of President McKinley and his advisers regarding the Philippine Islands.

It was announced on November 12 that a company, known as "The Commercial Company of the United States and the Philippines," representing capital to the amount of \$400,000,000, had formally offered to take the Philippine Islands and be responsible for them, on the following terms:

Spain to give up all sovereign rights in the Philippines and receive \$175,000,000; the United States to receive \$125,000,000 as a bonus indemnity and the balance, \$100,000,000, to be reserved as working capital. The company proposed that the islands should be governed for twenty-five years under a system similar to that of the Territories of the United States, with the exception that half the legislature of the Philippines was to be chosen by the company; the company to have the right to arrange all import and

export duties, to charter all commercial and local companies in the islands, to issue all the money under the United States Currency and Banking Act, to establish all banks, and to select two-thirds of the county and city officials.

In addition, the company undertook to keep up a police force, and a standing army if necessary, in the Philippines.

The chief agent of the company at Paris, J. B. Young, of Utah, a son of the late Brigham Young, was introduced to the American Peace Commission by D. O. Mills, the father-in-law of Whitelaw Reid, one of the United States Peace Commissioners.

The company's propositions were filed with both American and Spanish Commissions.

It was announced on November 11 that the Philippine insurgents had captured the Island of Negros and that they were besieging Iloilo, capital of the Island of Panay, the second largest port of the Philippines. This caused some uneasiness at Washington, it being feared that trouble would arise if the insurgents were allowed to continue. Therefore instructions were cabled to Manila, and it was believed our naval and military authorities would be authorized to take action in the matter.

The inhabitants of Iloilo, according to advices on November 14, were in a state of terror, and the mercantile houses of all nationalities signed a petition asking the commander of the United States cruiser *Charleston* to remain at Iloilo, as the Spanish authorities were incapable of protecting them.

On November 18 Admiral Dewey cabled to the Secretary of the Navy as follows:

"*Charleston* and *Concord* arrived to-day from Iloilo. Glass (the commander of the *Charleston*) reports that the entire island of Panay is in possession of insurgents except Iloilo, which is defended by eight hundred Spanish troops. All foreign citizens there beg for American protection. The island of Negros has declared independence, and desires American protectorate."

The situation is evidently most serious.

* * * * *

GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER, in a speech at Nashville on November 10, said:

"The history of the last three hundred years has conclusively shown that colonial governments alone, can retain permanent control of foreign markets. I am a firm believer that it will be in our power to instill the principles of American civilization in the peoples of the Philippines."

At a banquet in his honor in New York, on November 11, General Nelson A. Miles remarked:

"Our interests are national in the highest degree. They embrace two hemispheres. They involve the welfare of a hundred millions of the human race. We are getting to that time when we will require, not only the ablest men, but many of them, in every department to protect and administer the affairs of the nation. In those impressive lines of Holland we might exclaim:

" 'God, give us men: A time like this demands

Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands:

Men whom the lust of office does not kill,
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy,
Men who possess opinions and a will,
Men who have honor, men who will not lie.'

"The important and great questions that had to be met and that have been decided during the last few months have had a broadening influence upon the great mass of our people. They have turned the attention of our people to the great power and responsibility of our republic and institutions and true interests as a people and a nation, not only at home, but throughout every part of the globe."

General Stewart L. Woodford, late United States Minister to Spain, at a dinner of the Baptist Social Union on November 10, said:

"Our flag is in Manila Bay. Every tradition of the American people is against an American colonial policy, against what we miscall *imperialism*. But at the same time, God or evolution, history or fate, has carried our flag seven thousand miles across the sea, and has given to the Filipinos the dream of freedom from Spanish rule. For us to turn them back to Spanish rule would be a sin against God and a shame to the nation. How we are to solve these questions I know not. If in the lust of conquest we undertake the problem, we shall fail; if from greed of power, we shall fail. But if, regretfully, we accept the responsibility and bring our highest courage to our highest fate, the same Providence that gave victory to Dewey will give victory to our high purposes, and the result will be a blessing not only to this people, but to the civilization of the world."

Major General Wesley Merritt, the commander of the American forces in the Philippine Islands, who is now in London, in an interview on November 10 said:

"All the Englishmen I met in the East, including governors, consuls, naval men, military men, and business men, the latter of all nationalities, were most anxious that the United States should retain the Philippine Islands.

"We have a fine trade with North China, *which could be strengthened by coaling-stations and headquarters in the East without interfering with British interests.*

"I do not think it true, as the Russian papers say, that the Pacific will become an American lake. But one thing is certain about the Philippine Islands—we must either take them all or drop them altogether."

* * * * *

ALTHOUGH the Fashoda question may be looked upon as a thing of the past, a dead issue, the European situation is still far from peaceful looking. War clouds continue to hover over Great Britain and France, and both these countries are continuing their warlike preparations. But, where is the danger point? Nobody seems to know. For our part, we cannot see any immediate danger of war in any part of the globe.

In No. 105 of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD occurred the following paragraph:

"There was considerable consternation in Paris on October 28, owing to the announcement that the British Cabinet had decided to formally proclaim a pro-

tectorate over Egypt. It was needless alarm. The time has not yet arrived for this step."

The annual banquet of the Lord Mayor of London occurred on November 9, and it is customary for the Prime Minister of Great Britain, who is always the guest of honor, to make important announcements upon these occasions. The Marquis of Salisbury was expected to declare Great Britain's protectorate over Egypt and tremendous cheering greeted his references to that country. After acknowledging the applause, the Premier said this was not an auspicious occasion for declaring a protectorate; but, he intimated that Great Britain might be compelled to do so in the future, as she undoubtedly will.

As to the secret of Great Britain's war preparations, they mean nothing more or less than a test of the effectiveness of her defences. The trouble with France over the Fashoda incident furnished Great Britain with the opportunity to show to the world her enormous strength, and she did so. Under other circumstances her warlike moves would have convulsed the stock markets of the world. As it was, they have been carried out skilfully and effectively, and have served as a powerful object-lesson to her arch enemies, Russia and France.

Besides this, there is no doubt at the bottom of British hearts a desire to show that they are not afraid of any combination of the Powers of Europe, and that Great Britain is prepared to engage in war with Russia and France combined, if necessary.

Great Britain would undoubtedly hesitate a very great deal before going to war with the United States; but she would fight Russia and France "at the drop

of a hat," as the saying goes. She has a hearty respect for Americans—not from fear, be it justly said; but because she would risk losing much and has nothing to gain in such a contest. On the other hand, we do not believe that any cause which may arise will provoke war between the United States and Great Britain. Any disputes which we may have will be settled by arbitration.

Comparing the fighting strength at sea of France and Great Britain, it is found that the British have about 360 warships ready for sea against about 140 French vessels.

Of these 360, 52 are battleships, as against 27 battleships which France has ready for action. Besides this, Great Britain, it is said, has 18 armored cruisers and 95 protected cruisers ready for sea, as against the 9 armored cruisers and 30 protected cruisers of France. Finally, Great Britain has about 100 torpedo-boat-destroyers in commission, while France has but 13 of these vessels, though she has nearly twice as many torpedo-boats as Great Britain.

* * * * *

IN London, November 9 is "Lord-Mayor's Day"; the Lord Mayor who has served his term of office retires and the new Lord-Mayor takes his place. The ceremony is marked by a procession through the streets of London in which many quaint sights are witnessed. A banquet follows at the Guildhall, the old building in the City of London formerly used for the assembling of the Guilds (associations of merchants) now more generally known as a banqueting hall. The existing building was begun

in 1411, though the first Guildhall is mentioned as having occupied the same site in 1212. At this banquet the Prime Minister delivers a speech and usually makes some important political announcement.

This year there was an Anglo-American float in the civic procession, and it attracted more applause than all the rest of the show put together. In the centre of the car, which was furnished with a raised canopy bearing on the upper portion a design illustrative of the "alliance of Great Britain and America," was the figure of Britannia, seated, with a trident in her hand and a lion standing at attention before her. Beside Britannia stood the figure of Columbia, a fine-looking woman, with her hair arched by a gold band and also holding a trident in her right hand. The motto "Defence, not defiance" was on the base of the stand on which Britannia and Columbia were seated. Above the draped wheels of the float were inscribed "Hail Columbia" and "Rule Britannia." British and American flags adorned the float, which was in the form of a ship with guns in the port-holes and American and British sailors standing around. The American flag was carried by a British sailor and the British flag was borne by an American sailor. The bands accompanying the car played, alternately, "Yankee Doodle," "Rule Britannia," and "Hail Columbia."

This float was received with more enthusiasm by the London crowds than the great patriotic float entitled "From Cairo to the Cape," which illustrated British policy and drew attention to the battle of Omdurman, won by General Lord Kitchener, the "hero of the day" in England.

We have referred at length to this incident, although not of great historical importance, as illustrating the hearty sympathy felt in Great Britain for the United States, which began before the war with Spain and when we were threatened with serious European complications.

* * * * *

THE Board of Education of Chicago has named one of its new school buildings after Rear-Admiral Dewey, and the following letter has been received in return from our gallant Admiral:

“MANILA, October 4.

“DEAR SIR:—The Board of Education has done me much honor in naming the new school ‘The George Dewey School,’ and in putting aside a day to be known as ‘The Dewey Day.’ Will you have the kindness to extend to the Board of Education my heartfelt thanks for such an honor, and say that I shall ever appreciate it?

“I greatly regret that it is not in my power to comply with the request for a large-sized photograph of myself, as I have not one single photograph left. But I shall have some taken on my return to the United States, if not earlier, and it will afford me much pleasure to send one to the Dewey School.

“Sincerely yours,

“GEORGE DEWEY.”

The first school-day in May is set apart for “Dewey Day.”

* * * * *

IT was not to be expected that the French people would submit without fuming to seeing France unceremoniously ordered out of Fashoda and the Bahr-el-Ghazal district of Africa. Therefore it is not surprising that the French newspapers have recently been more warlike in their utterances than at any time since the trouble with Great Britain began. This does not necessarily mean that France will go to war; but it does mean that she will leave no stone unturned to get ready for the war which she thinks must come sooner or later.

Major Marchand, accompanied by Captain Baratier, his associate, started from Cairo on November 13, on his return journey to Fashoda, instead of visiting Paris, as he had been expected to do. On his arrival at Fashoda, the French expedition will retire from that place, by way of Sobat, the British post southwest of Fashoda, at the junction of the Sobat River and the Nile. From Sobat the French expedition will march overland to Jibutil, a French post on the west coast of the Gulf of Aden.

There are two quieting influences at work in France at present: the preparations for the great international Exposition of 1900, which would be upset by an outbreak of hostilities, and the anxiety prevailing in regard to the outcome of the revision of the Dreyfus case. Therefore, the French will content themselves with fuming at the British and, in the words of the weak but ambitious Prince Henry of Orleans, calling them "a nation of travellers, dealers, and producers."

Besides, why should France, which is not a nation of "travellers, dealers, and producers," want more

than the about 7,500,000 square kilometres of African territory which she already owns? France itself only covers about 500,000 square kilometres. Besides this, her population is decreasing, instead of increasing, and because she is not a nation of "travellers, dealers, and producers" she cannot point to a really flourishing colony under the French flag.

* * * * *

IT was announced from Paris on November 11 that Mme. Dreyfus, wife of the unfortunate prisoner of Devil's Island, had applied to the Minister of the Colonies for permission to send her husband some warm clothing, it being expected that he would be transferred to Paris in order to testify before the Court of Cassation, which is revising his case.

Her request was refused, and one of the Colonial Office officials read to her a letter from the prisoner in which he said that, being wearied and exhausted by his useless appeals for a revision of his trial, he would write no more to his family or to anybody. Dreyfus also said he was dying, and bequeathed "to the generosity of his country" the task of "rehabilitating his memory."

On November 13 a report was circulated in Paris that Dreyfus was dead, which was subsequently denied at the Colonial Office. This, however, led Mme. Dreyfus to request permission to cable her husband the decision of the Court of Cassation to review his trial; but the Colonial Office officials refused to allow her to do so. The faithful wife then applied to President Faure, but met with another refusal. Her counsel then decided to apply to the Court of Cassa-

tion for permission to communicate with the prisoner, and on November 15 the Court informed the Minister of the Colonies that it had decided that Dreyfus be informed by cable that the revision proceedings had commenced, and that he be notified to prepare his defence.

Inquiries were also formally made regarding the health of Dreyfus, and the Colonial Office announced that a cable message had been received from French Guiana saying the prisoner was in good health.

The decisions arrived at by the Court of Cassation are very significant, and show that there is to be a change in the customary way of conducting trials in France. They are all the more significant, as it was understood that no innovations should be introduced in the Dreyfus proceedings. As it is, questions will be drafted and posted to Dreyfus, who will draw up his replies.

To the American mind it would seem that the most equitable proceeding would be to order the prisoner back to France, allow him the assistance of counsel, and cause him to appear in person before the Court of Cassation, where his accusers and others are appearing personally.

However, the Court seems to be probing to the lowest depths of the Dreyfus mystery. Five former Ministers of War, Generals Mercier, Billot, Chanoine, and Zurlinden, and M. Cavaignac, have been among the witnesses examined, and it is said that their evidence was "highly important in upholding the attitude they have taken throughout, that is, that Dreyfus is guilty, and that to make public the secret documents in the case would compromise the safety



TEA HOUSE IN NATIVE TOWN, SHANGHAI, CHINA.
(From a Brief History of China.).

of the State and the good relations of France with foreign nations."

These statements do not alter the fact that it is admitted that a portion of the evidence which served to convict Dreyfus was composed of forged documents, and that other documents were submitted to the court-martial without having been communicated to the prisoner or to his counsel.

* * * * *

LI-HUNG-CHANG, the so-called "Bismarck of China," is once more "in disgrace." He has been ordered to proceed to Tsi-Nan, capital of the Province of Shan-Tung, to consult with the Viceroy of that Province concerning the measures to be taken to prevent any future inundation of the Yellow River (Hoang-Ho), so named from the yellow color of its waters, due to the clay along the banks of the river. It is one of the principal rivers of China, appears to rise in Thibet, and enters the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, after a total course of about 2,700 miles. The last overflow of the Yellow River flooded 2,000 square miles of territory, destroyed hundreds of villages, drowned about 200,000 people, and reduced about a million people to a state of destitution.

In spite of this, the fact that Li-Hung-Chang has been sent away from Peking is another setback for the great Chinaman and apparently a diplomatic victory for Great Britain. Prince Li, as he is generally termed, was removed from the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office), at the instance of the British Minister at Peking, Sir Claude Macdonald, on account of his strong Russian tendency and efforts to

defeat British plans. But when the Dowager Empress usurped the throne of China, Prince Li, who is one of her most intimate advisers, was restored to power.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, of the British Navy, who has been on a mission to China, is known to have been authorized to make several propositions to the Chinese authorities, and some of them savor very much of practically placing the most fertile region of China, the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley, under British protection. He had with him a list of British officers who had offered their services to China for the purpose of organizing modern Chinese forces in the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley, and he also had with him a list of financial experts who were willing to administer the affairs of that rich region under Chinese governors.

As the Admiral started on his mission while the young Emperor of China was engaged in his work of reform, effectively cut short by the Dowager Empress, it is not likely that Lord Beresford has accomplished his task, undertaken in behalf of some of the most powerful British organizations.

The seizure of the treaty port of Nieu-Chang, in Manchuria, by the Russians, seems to be confirmed, and, moreover, they are actively engaged in connecting that place, by rail, with Port Arthur. When that work is finished it is believed that the Russians will strike at Peking.

Then the great European war may or may not break out.

A special despatch from Shanghai on November 11 said that Sir Claude Macdonald, on learning from the

American Minister there that a concession to build the Hankow-Canton Railroad had been granted to an American syndicate, refused to support the application of the Anglo-Eastern syndicate for the contract.

* * * * *

THERE is no doubt that some sort of an agreement between Great Britain and Germany, possibly only of a colonial nature, has been arrived at. It is equally certain that the understanding may be enlarged and that steps in that direction are already being taken. This may be another feature of the armaments of Great Britain, a sort of clause in the first compact.

Official and unofficial Germany are expressing much friendliness for Great Britain. The most bitter newspaper foe of Great Britain has been the influential *Kreuz-Zeitung*, a paper having close relations with the highest Court and Army circles. It has just turned completely around and evidently voiced the opinion of high personages when it said recently:

"We have for years past resisted all plans aiming at an Anglo-German treaty, giving as our reasons that England is not strong enough on land or sea to be helpful to us. But circumstances have now fundamentally changed. England has made extraordinary efforts with her army and navy, and the Soudan campaign has shown that England is able to stand her ground in the field. With such an England one can do business, and, while we have no reason to seek for a treaty, we heartily approve of an understanding."

The German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron

von Bülow, who exerts the greatest influence over Emperor William, is known to be a warm supporter of the pro-British policy as an offset to the recent coldness between Russia and Germany.

Emperor William is understood to have determined to broaden and extend the Anglo-German understanding.

A curious "wheel within wheels" of foreign diplomacy has been noticed. While the German Emperor was patting the Sultan of Turkey on the back (diplomatically, of course), saying all kinds of good things to the Turks and heaping presents upon them, in return for others, a special Turkish embassy was on its way to St. Petersburg. Its members left Yalta, near Sebastopol, for the Russian capital, on November 12, the day, as a coincidence, that Emperor William left Palestine on his way back to Germany. He has decided not to go by way of Spain because the Empress cannot stand the changes of climate.

* * * * *

ELECTIONS for Members of Congress were held in most of the States of the Union on November 8, a few of the States having chosen their representatives earlier. The result was a reduction of the Republican majority in the House from 57 to 11 or 13, the outcome in two districts being, as this is written, still in doubt.

At the same election State Legislatures were chosen which in 29 cases will elect United States Senators.

The Senate at present contains 46 Republicans, 34 Democrats, 5 Populists, 3 Independents, and 2 Silver Party men.

The changes foreshadowed by the election of Legislatures will probably give the Republicans 52 Senators; Democrats, 27; Populists, 5; Silver Party, 4; in doubt, 2; probable Republican majority, 14.

* * * * *

THE Commission, headed by General Calixto Garcia, appointed by the so-called Cuban Assembly to visit Washington in the interest of the military delegates' demands, was to leave Havana on November 16 for Washington.

The Spanish troops are evacuating the island as fast as possible. Indeed, some of the transports have been so crowded that there was much sickness among the soldiers while on the way across the Atlantic. A report from a Spanish source said there had been one hundred deaths on board the transport *Gran Antilla*, when it arrived recently at Malaga; but on investigation it was found that only two men died on the voyage.

A recent despatch from Havana said forty patients from the Gibara (Cuba) Hospital, who were to be taken on board the first transport leaving there, died on the wharves before they could be taken on board.

The Cubans say much trouble is in store for the American forces sent to occupy the Province of Puerto Principe, as the inhabitants are decidedly revolutionary and not disposed to help our troops. Therefore, it is reported, the city of Puerto Principe will be garrisoned by about thirty troops of our cavalry. The Province is also said to be in a very unhealthful condition.

A definite order has been issued from Washington

instructing the American commanders not to issue, under any circumstances, rations to armed Cubans or to members of any armed bands, whether they make application for relief or not.

Although, strictly speaking, the American commanders have never directly supplied the Cuban army with rations, it is no secret that half of the provisions distributed have gone to the camps of the armed Cubans.

Baiquiri, the little place near Santiago, where General Shafter landed his army for the capture of Santiago, has been made a regular American port. Spanish miners are employed in the Spanish-American mines there, the Cubans being too lazy to work.

At Havana there have been serious mutinies upon the part of the unpaid Orden Publico, a hitherto reliable regiment of military police. For a time the city was in a turmoil; regular troops were sent for, but they refused to fire upon the Orden Publico, who only asked for a portion of their long arrears of pay. Eventually, some companies of the military police were disarmed and one of them was escorted on board a steamer bound for Spain.

At Nuevitas 7,000 regular Spanish troops mutinied and demanded their pay. They were quieted by the payment of a small amount on account.

Other mutinies have occurred at various places, it appearing that the Spanish Government is not alone unable or unwilling to pay the troops, but, in addition, it is charged with having appropriated their savings.

There was further rioting on November 13, a Civil Guard outpost, numbering 200 men, having taken

steps to follow the example of the Orden Publico and make a demonstration before the Governor-General's Palace. But the attempt was nipped in the bud by the military authorities, who sent battalions of regular troops to occupy the outposts and barracks of the Civil Guard.

The announcement that the United States cruiser *Topeka* had arrived at Havana was incorrect. She was due there on November 13, and a French war-ship, the *Fulton*, was mistaken for her. The *Topeka* had to put into League Island for repairs.

At the offices of the North American Trust Company at Havana, on November 10, a Chamber of Commerce was formally organized for the purpose of advancing Cuba's commercial interests and especially her American trade. Messrs. J. M. Pinnillos, G. Lawton Childs, J. M. Borjes, and Samuel M. Jarvis were elected vice-presidents, and committees, consisting wholly of Americans, were appointed.

This Chamber of Commerce has already put itself in communication with a number of commercial organizations in the United States, regarding American interests in Cuba and the policy to be followed hereafter for the promotion of American enterprises and the general business welfare of the island.

Interesting news is expected from Porto Rico for next week.

* * * * *

GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER is taking great interest in the future of Cuba and the education of young Cubans. He has asked Gilbert K. Harroun, treasurer of Union College, to ask the Amer-

ican colleges if each of them will give free education to two or more young Cubans of the right sort, if any are found anxious to take a college course in this country. Therefore Mr. Harroun has written to more than three hundred college presidents in the United States, asking them to further General Wheeler's plan if possible. Very many affirmative replies were received soon afterward. Some of the colleges have agreed to give even more than free tuition, and others have agreed to receive young Cubans without insisting upon their passing the usual preliminary examination.

At his office in this city, No. 289 Fourth Avenue, Mr. Harroun has the catalogues of the colleges which have offered to receive Cubans, and any details on the subject can be obtained there.

President Eliot, of Harvard; President Low, of Columbia; and President Ray, of Union College, have offered General Wheeler their hearty co-operation, and favorable replies have been received from all parts of the country.

About five hundred Cuban students can be accommodated; but they must be young men of good moral character and vouched for by General Wheeler or some American officer on duty in Cuba.

The same system might be applied also to Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands.

* * * * *

THE War Investigation Commission has returned from its inspection of the military camps and has again been in session at Washington. The Commission is now to hold its meetings in New York

City, where some two or three weeks may be passed in taking testimony. Its duties will probably be concluded about January 1.

A movement is on foot among prominent Army officers to request the President to appoint a strictly Military Board to examine into the conduct of the war with Spain. The movement is indorsed by Major-General Miles and is said to have the sanction of Secretary Alger. This Board, however, is to make a "historical record" for the War Department, in order to discover the mistakes made and to guard against them in the future.

If we are not mistaken, the "historical records" of the Civil War are still in course of preparation and likely to continue so for a few more years to come.

It is contemplated that the proposed Military Board will make trips to Cuba and Porto Rico (why not to the Philippines?) in order to gather material for its report.

* * * * *

THE Joint High Anglo-American Commission has also been holding sessions at Washington.

Senator Fairbanks, Chairman of the American Commissioners, said on November 11 that a most excellent and satisfactory spirit pervaded the entire membership of the Commission, and that great progress had been made in the work of bringing about settlements of disputes of long standing between the United States and Canada, which is the purpose of the Commission.

The present sessions are confined to the examination and arrangement of the mass of information accumulated during the past few months.

A series of elaborate entertainments in honor of the British and Canadian Commissioners has been inaugurated at Washington.

* * * *

THE Earl of Minto, the new Governor-General of Canada, whose portrait we published in No. 102 of **THE GREAT ROUND WORLD**, was formally installed in office in the Parliament House at Quebec on November 12, replacing the Earl of Aberdeen. The Premier, Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Cabinet Ministers, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces, and other distinguished officials were present, and the Earl of Aberdeen presided.

The oath of office was administered by Acting Chief Justice Sedgwick, of the Supreme Court.

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen left Quebec the same day for Europe.

The Earl of Minto, Gilbert John Eliot-Murray-Kynmound-Eliot, is the fourth Earl of the name. He was born in 1845, and married a daughter of the late General Charles Grey. Their eldest son, Viscount Melgund, is about seven years of age. The Earl has been an officer in the Scots Fusilier Guards, was a volunteer in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and recently commanded the South of Scotland Volunteers, with the rank of Colonel.

The Earl of Aberdeen, John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, was born in 1847, and is the seventh Earl of that name. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1886 and has been Governor-General of Canada since 1893.

The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

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With the Editor No history of the period can be considered complete which fails to give the views of prominent men upon the subjects which claim the attention of the nation. The question of "expansion" may be said, at this time, to be the one all-absorbing topic of discussion; in order that we may give the differing views, and place before our readers, in one issue, a comprehensive statement of the case, we have enlarged this number and make of it a special Philippine edition.

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NAGASAKI--JAPAN.

Current History



THE great question of the day in the United States and out of it is the Philippine question. The subject has been discussed recently by a number of our more prominent men; and as their opinion is of great importance, you will wish to know what they have to say.

At the one hundred and thirtieth annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York on November 15, Attorney-General Griggs said:

"I shall not even discuss the question of expansion. I consider it settled. It was settled when the Congress of the United States annexed the Sandwich Islands. An additional settlement was made when Spain ceded to us Porto Rico. An additional bond of settlement was taken when we took an island in the Ladrões. Whether we get any other island or harbors as a result of the expansion remains to be seen, but whether we do or not, it is only a question of degree."

Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court, at the opening of the new School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy of the Columbian University at Washington, D. C., on November 15, remarked in the presence of President McKinley:

"This country began the century with an application of the policy of expansion, and it looks very much now as if it would end the century in the same way. And I might say for the benefit of a distinguished gentleman present, that expansion is not necessarily confined to the lines of longitude, but works equally

Authority for pronunciation of proper names: Century Dictionary.

as well on the parallels of latitude. There is a country north of us that would make a desirable addition to our territory, and our friend (Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada) may yet be Secretary of State of the United States of America and Canada."

The Canadian Premier, later, on the same occasion, referring to the result of the Anglo-American-Canadian negotiations, said:

"Whatever it may be, I am sure the sores of a century will have been obliterated and that there will be the dawning of a day of better relations between the United States and Great Britain. A new political axiom will be established that war between the United States and Great Britain would be as monstrous as was the war between the States of the American Union a third of a century ago. The union which was broken in 1776 may never be restored again in all its features, but it can be restored in eternal friendship and mutual confidence. I may be permitted as a British subject to express the hope that the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes may float together [great applause], but that their united folds shall float in no cause but for the protection of the aforesaid, the extension of freedom, and the preservation of civilization."

At a banquet tendered to the Postmaster-General, Charles Emory Smith, at the Union League Club, Philadelphia, on November 17, Mr. Smith said:

"Have we great problems? Are we perplexed about the disposition of the far-off domains where American valor has unfurled the American flag? Who would turn them back to Spain? Who would invite the risks of divided and contentious sovereignty? What then remains but manly acceptance of the responsibilities which have been laid upon us? Never fear the capacity of the American people to deal with these questions. The Anglo-Saxon blood is equal to every emergency, and the American variety is not inferior to any other. We shall not fall of greatness through craven fear of being great. So let us face the present and the future with the serious faith, the high cour-

age, and the indomitable purpose which are worthy of our history and our destiny."

President Seth Low, of Columbia University, at a banquet of the Unitarian Club in New York on November 16, discussed "Our Duty toward Our New Acquisitions." He said, referring to the Philippines:

"I can see nothing for us to do but to keep the islands. It has been said that the President is taking an awful responsibility by advocating this course, but Presidents sometimes have to take these responsibilities. Jefferson had to take it when he purchased Louisiana, and so Mr. McKinley has a good American precedent for his course."

The Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, in his annual address, on November 15, to the priests of his diocese, remarked:

"I am not frightened by the alarming sound of this new coined word 'imperialism,' which may mean much of good or much of evil. I look with grave anxiety upon the tremendous problems which demand the utmost wisdom of a statesmanship for whose creation we have need to pray. But the duties are upon us, and the dangers are before us, and we must meet them like men and in the fear of God, and not apply to the conditions of to-day counsels that were wise a hundred years ago, nor whine like babies at a bitter dose of medicine or schoolboys over a lesson that is hard to learn. The brave and honest, and, it seems to me, the sensible and the only attitude is that of waiting upon God, to learn and get from Him the wisdom and the grace to work out His will, which has carved out with sword and cannon and musket, by fleets and armies, a new place for this people among the nations of the world. Courage and not complaining, prayer and not vain regret, confidence and not cowardice, ought to be the spirit of the Christian citizen of America to-day. We have won, not a victory over a brave, but feeble foe, but we have won unity among ourselves, the knitting together of the English-speaking race, the deliverance of an oppressed people, an open way among the nations for a purer faith, a truer liberty, a finer

civilization. And we must pay the penalty, too, of the grief and losses of the war, and of its heavy burden of national responsibility."

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the successor in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, of the late Henry Ward Beecher, in discussing "Our New Responsibilities" before the People's Institute, at Cooper Union, New York, recently, said:

"If expansion means imperialism, I desire to record myself as vitally opposed to expansion. We do not want to govern Cuba or the Philippines, but it is our duty to help the people of those islands in their effort to govern themselves. We have no right to give the Philippines back to Spain, with the possibility that the nation may either continue to misgovern them or sell them to some other nation."

Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, said at the Washington banquet of November 15, in honor of the opening of the new School of Comparative Jurisprudence, referring to the new problems the American people have to solve:

"I take leave to think that the 70,000,000 of American people will meet and discharge all the obligations that our position and power bring upon us. All along our history there have been men who were concerned about the constitutionality of the acquisition of territory and of the ability of the people to assimilate the French, Indians, Spaniards, and Mexicans that have from time to time been added to the population. One of these discouraged, despondent ones has been talking to me recently of the status of the Hawaiians, Porto Ricans, and Filipinos, whether or not they were to become American citizens and participate in all their advantages and benefits.

"'Be of good cheer,' I said, 'all is not lost and will not be. There is at the head of affairs, charged by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens with the responsibility and power of dealing

with the questions at issue, one whom every American recognizes and acknowledges as an American through and through.' ”

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, in an address at the Boston Boot and Shoe Club's banquet, at Boston, on November 16, said :

“The question that confronts us is a larger one than what we shall do with the Philippines. They say we are not an Eastern Power unless we hold those islands. We are to-day the greatest Power in the Pacific Ocean. We hold one entire side of that ocean except the outlet which England has in Canada. We hold the halfway house in Honolulu, where all ships must stop when the Nicaragua Canal is built, as it will be. Are we going to allow the ports of the East to be closed to us and open to Russia, France, and Germany alone? Or are we going to stand up and say with England and Japan, The ports of China must be closed to all or they must be open to all?

“It is going to be a struggle, in my judgment, between the maritime nations and the non-maritime nations. It is going to be a struggle to see whether the people who speak the English tongue are to go to the wall, or whether they are to have their share in the commerce of the earth wherever they fly their flag. I believe that the United States is entitled to its share of the world's commerce. I do not believe that we should be shut out from it, and I do not think that there is the least danger of war anywhere if we are far-sighted enough to make it known to the world just what we want and just what we intend to do. Let our Government have wisdom in its foreign policy, and its treatment of our merchant marine, and the genius of American invention and enterprise will do the rest.”

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, at the annual banquet of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, at New Haven, on November 16, responding to the toast of “The Army and Navy,” said the Philippine question made this the most serious moment in the history of the nation. He added :

"The task of civilizing the Philippines is a tremendous one, but the United States is equal to it."

Professor James B. Thayer, professor of constitutional law at Harvard University, answering a newspaper question as to the right of the United States, under the Constitution, to hold colonies, replied:

"In my judgment, the United States has the same power to acquire and to hold colonies that any nation has. The relation of colonies to the United States will be just what the political department chooses to make it. Natives and residents will not necessarily become citizens of the United States. Their rights can be limited if the political relation of the colonies to the United States be first properly adjusted.

"The United States, if this matter be attended to, can give its colonies any form of government it chooses. Their relation to our Government is not necessarily the same as that of our present Territories, and the exact constitutional position of these Territories can hardly be regarded as finally settled yet."

Professor Simeon E. Baldwin, answering the same question as Professor Thayer, remarked:

"In my judgment, the United States can acquire territory by conquest or treaty in any part of the world, and having acquired it can govern it by such laws as Congress may see fit to enact, subject only to such restrictions as the Constitution has provided.

"The status of the inhabitants of any new territory which may become hereafter incorporated into the United States will be primarily determined by the treaty of cession, if there be one; otherwise by act of Congress.

"Congress has heretofore, as in the case of the Louisiana and Orleans Territories and of Alaska, governed new acquisitions of territory without paying much deference to the desires of the inhabitants. It can do the same as respects future acquisitions unless debarred by treaty stipulations, and govern them by the strong hand, subject to the restrictions of the Constitution."

On the other hand, Andrew Carnegie, the iron

founder of Pittsburg, at whose Homestead works the great labor riots of 1891 occurred, resulting in the killing of a number of workmen, has written a long article in a newspaper against the annexation of the Philippine Islands and has sent a check for \$1,000 to the organizers of a movement in Boston to protest against the annexation of these islands to the United States. Mr. Carnegie said in part:

"France, Germany, and Russia, as is well known, are opposed to America entering upon possessions in the far East. Those nations combined drove Japan out of Korea; they will drive the United States out of the Philippines, always provided Britain agrees to do what she did with Japan—occupy a neutral position."

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THE Spanish and American Peace Commissions at Paris have about ended their labors. There has been further delay in deciding upon the terms of the treaty; but it was believed, at this writing, that the demands of the United States would eventually be granted on every point.

Spain has been objecting to the American interpretation of the words "shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines," in Article III. of the Peace Protocol. Our commissioners have claimed that this meant that the peace commissions were to decide upon the future ownership of the islands. The Spaniards have held that the rights of Spain to sovereignty over or ownership of the islands has never been questioned, and, consequently, they proposed to submit the matter to a third party to decide, that is, to have it decided by arbitration.

The Americans, tired of Spanish subterfuges, refused to listen to this, and on November 21 gave the Spanish Commissioners until November 28 to accept or refuse our terms. These are practically that the Philippine Islands shall be granted or ceded to the United States by treaty, the United States to pay Spain the sum of \$20,000,000 as an offset for the money spent by Spain on public improvements in the Philippines.

The United States also proposes to take over one of the Caroline Islands, for use as an American naval and cable station, and asks for cable-landing rights at other places in the Spanish possessions, and the revival of certain Spanish-American treaties in reference to cable privileges which were in force before the war.

Finally, the United States announced its willingness to maintain the "open door" policy in the Philippine Islands, that is, to give to all nations equal commercial privileges. This is a point Great Britain is particularly anxious about, as it is the policy she is fighting for in the Far East. It means that all nations can trade on equal terms with us in the Philippines.

The Americans treated the whole matter from a business standpoint. A fair value, based on reports received from Rear-Admiral Dewey and General Wesley Merritt, and the examination of competent persons and official documents, was placed on the Philippine Islands. Spain was credited with that amount. Against it was placed the cost of the war with Spain, the value of the battleship *Maine*, destroyed by an outside explosion in Havana harbor on

February 15, the increase in the pension list due to the war, and other expenses of a like nature. This was debited against Spain. A balance was then struck, with the result that it was agreed to offer Spain a sum of money to square the account.

The Spanish commissioners have been aware, for some time past, that this was the American attitude. But they have fought for delay, and quibbled at words, in the hope of getting more money from the United States, the Spanish financial situation being desperate. Spain has borrowed money right and left, and has pledged certain Cuban and Philippine resources as security. She proposed that the United States should assume this indebtedness, which was refused.

The American commissioners held that the greater part of the money had been spent in warlike measures, and that the United States could not be expected to repay such indebtedness.

The commissions adjourned until November 23.

Referring to the proposal to submit the wording of the Peace Protocol to arbitration, the New York *Sun* recently said:

"The question of Spain's sovereignty in the Philippines is not to be settled at Paris. It was settled several months ago, halfway around the globe, by Admiral Dewey and General Merritt and the men under them."

"Spain submitted that question to arbitration when she went to war with us; and the guns of our navy and army adjudged it. That arbitration is final."

Besides, only an American or an Englishman could fairly decide upon the meaning of the wording of the Protocol, and the Spaniards would as surely object to

an Englishman as arbiter as they would to an American.

The London *Times* of November 17 contained the following editorial remark :

"The Spanish suggestion to submit the interpretation of the Protocol to arbitration is obviously futile and absurd."

In the mean while, vessels belonging to our North Atlantic station are being assembled at Hampton Roads in order to be ready for any emergency ; it may be for the seizure of the Canary Islands, off the African coast, which also belong to Spain, if war breaks out again.

* * * * *

WITH our prominent men discussing the Philippine question, and our commissioners at Paris trying to conclude the peace negotiations, we naturally take more and more interest in the Philippine Islands.

Rear-Admiral Dewey's despatch, published in our last issue, stated that the entire island of Panay was in possession of insurgents, except Iloilo.

Since then it has been reported that Iloilo, which is the second largest city in the Philippines, has fallen into the hands of the insurgents, and that the *Charleston* and *Concord* have returned to that port.

The Spaniards, however, deny that Iloilo has been captured.

Admiral Dewey has succeeded in raising two of the Spanish cruisers, the *Isla de Cuba* and the *Isla de Luzon*, which he sank in Manila Bay on that glorious morning of May 1, and it is believed our gallant sailor will recover and add other vessels to our fleet.

The War Department at Washington is preparing to send a large supply of arms and ammunition to the Philippines, as we shall without doubt soon have to establish a number of garrisons there. The Navy Department has already shipped a very large amount of ammunition and stores to Admiral Dewey.

Admiral Dewey, by the way, recently received an offer, by cable, from a magazine, to pay him \$5,000 for an article on the Philippines. His answer was:

"Thanks; but I am too busy."

Captain John Barneson, commander of the United States transport *Arizona*, which recently arrived at Seattle from Manila, was quoted as saying the general impression among American army officers at the Philippine capital is that the United States will have serious trouble with the natives when the Paris Peace Commissions finish their work. The Captain added that Admiral Dewey told him Aguinaldo was not only unreliable, but treacherous.

Captain Barneson also said it was reported at Manila that Aguinaldo had promised his men that he will declare war on the United States immediately after the withdrawal of the Spaniards from the islands, adding that he will kill off the American soldiers faster than the United States Government can ship them to the Philippines.

Secretary Alger, in his annual report, will recommend that our standing army be placed upon a permanent peace basis of 100,000 men; the construction of a number of new battleships, cruisers, and gunboats will be recommended by Secretary Long.

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THE so-called Junta of the Filipinos, at Hong Kong, recently spent a large amount of money in cabling to the Associated Press a long statement of the grievances of the insurgents against the American officers at Manila.

It was addressed to President McKinley and the people of the United States, and contained a number of inaccuracies, to put it mildly. Major-General Merritt, our military commander in the Philippines, who was recently in London, was shown the Filipino despatch. He answered its main points, saying in part:

"It was impossible to recognize the insurgents, and I made it a point not to do so as I knew it would lead to complications.

"In talking with leading Filipinos, I told them the United States had no promises to make, but that they might be assured that the Government and people of the United States would treat them fairly.

"We purposely did not give the insurgents notice of our attack on Manila because we did not need their co-operation and did not propose to have it. We were moved by fear that they might loot and plunder and possibly murder. Aguinaldo's subordinate leaders, in conversing with American officers, frequently said they intended to cut the throats of all the Spaniards in Manila.

"Aguinaldo himself wrote a complaining letter, saying the insurgents had been denied 'their share of the booty,' whatever he may have meant by that. I took no notice of this letter, nor do I think the subject now raised is a matter for discussion between Aguinaldo and any representative of the American Government."

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ONE of the chief pleas made by the Spanish Peace Commissioners is that they must protect the bondholders of their country, and that financial ruin awaits Spain if we do not pay her about \$200,000,000,

instead of the, say, \$20,000,000 which our commissioners may agree to pay as Philippine indemnity. No doubt our commissioners have not lost sight of the fact that Spain still possesses the Caroline Islands in the Pacific, a portion of the Ladrones, also in the Pacific, and the Canary Islands, off the northwest coast of Africa. When she loses the Philippine Islands, Spain, having lost her West Indian possessions, will have no use for the Canaries, the Carolines, or the Ladrones, and she can doubtless sell them for handsome amounts, which will enable her to pay her creditors. It is probably with these facts in view that our commissioners at Paris are seemingly rather harsh in their attitude toward the Spaniards.

It was from the Canary Islands that Columbus made his final start westward upon his voyage of discovery. The islands are a good point from which to catch the trade winds, and Spanish and other sailing vessels have since followed the example of Columbus. The age of steam, however, has decreased the value of the Canaries, though they are still valuable as a coaling-station for vessels bound for the Cape of Good Hope or round that cape to India. As the Suez Canal may at any time be closed by war, it is in the interest of Great Britain to have the Cape of Good Hope route in a most effective condition. Thus there is little doubt that Spain could sell the Canary Islands to Great Britain or some other power if she wants to relieve her creditors.

The same argument holds good in the case of the Caroline Islands.

From the time the first Spanish settlement was founded in the Philippines, in 1565, until the Mexi-

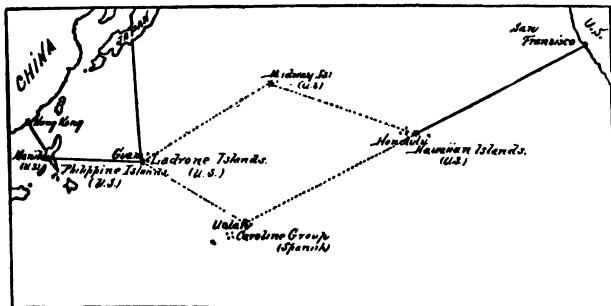
can War for independence, Spain communicated with the Philippines exclusively by way of Mexico. Year by year, for about two and a half centuries, Spanish galleons left Acapulco for Manila, which was the only way the Spaniards in the Philippines were able to communicate with the outside world. Naturally, the Carolines and the Ladrones were then valuable stopping-places on this route. When the Mexicans obtained their independence, Spain was compelled to abandon her old methods of communicating with the Philippines, and has since sent her ships there by way of the Cape of Good Hope and the Suez Canal. The Carolines then became neglected, and Germany hoisted her flag over them. But the Spaniards then saw that while the islands were useless to them, they were valuable as an asset. Consequently they protested against the action of Germany. Eventually the question of Spain's right to the Carolines was referred to the Pope, as arbiter, and he decided in favor of Spain.

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AS set forth in the article headed "Drawing up the Peace Treaty" in this issue of **THE GREAT ROUND WORLD**, the United States has demanded from Spain, in addition to the Philippine Islands, one of the Caroline Islands, for use as an American naval station, and also demanded cable rights at other points within Spanish jurisdiction. We previously pointed out in **THE GREAT ROUND WORLD** that the laying of a Pacific cable is one of the next steps to be taken in the policy of improving the trading facilities of the Pacific coast.

The outline map which accompanies this article will explain the situation.

Mr. Edmund L. Baylies, vice-president and counsel of the Pacific Cable Company, whose office is at 54 Wall Street, New York, has been in communica-



MAP OF ROUTE OF NEW PACIFIC CABLE.

Dark lines show portions of route definitely settled upon. The suggested routes for the cable, between Honolulu and the Ladrone Islands, are shown by dotted lines.

tion with the State Department at Washington on the subject. Ualan Island, or Strong Island, of the Caroline group, is the point preferred. Mr. Baylies, in an interview recently, said:

"In laying a cable across the Pacific the route is from San Francisco to Honolulu, thence to Guam, of the Ladrone group, and from the latter to Manila. So far, all is under the American flag, Honolulu, Guam, and Manila being ours. From Guam the cable will run north to Yokohama, and in due time a branch will extend to Australia; but the present question deals only with the line to Manila.

"The difficulty comes in the stretch between Honolulu and Guam. Here is a distance of 3,340 knots. A cable has to be laid with at least ten per cent slack, while sixteen is preferred.

But, taking the ten-per-cent basis, it would make a length of cable of 3,674 knots.

"Of the cables at present in existence, the longest is the one recently laid down from Brest, France, to Cape Cod. Its length is 3,167 knots. The Anglo-American cable from Brest to St. Pierre, which was laid in 1869, is 2,717.62 knots.

"It is therefore apparent that there must be a landing for the cable between Honolulu and Guam, so as to shorten the sections. This landing, to carry out the purpose of communication under exclusive American control, can be on no other than territory owned by the United States.

"This country already owns Midway Island, northwest of Honolulu, which at first thought might seem to answer the requisite for an intermediate cable station without looking elsewhere for a landing; but a knowledge of that island shows its utter unfitness for the purpose.

"Breaks in cables can only be repaired in calm weather. As such a condition is rare off Midway Harbor, there is no telling how long it would be before a break there could be attended to, and meanwhile all communication would be suspended. Such a break in critical national times might have grave consequences.

"Just as Midway Island is undesirable for a cable station, so Ualan is desirable. It is only 2,445 knots from Honolulu and 1,210 from Guam. Its fertility has given it the name 'Gem of the Pacific.' It has two accessible harbors, one on the east side and another on the west, with a road connecting them. Far from being flat and sandy, like Midway, it has mountains rising to a height of more than 2,000 feet. Its climate is delightful, its vegetation varied."

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GERMANY has long had an eye on the Caroline Islands, and particularly on the island of Ualan; but it seems likely that she will forego her desires in that direction.

Emperor William, as announced in our last issue, suddenly and unexpectedly decided not to visit Carthage and Cadiz on his way home from the Holy

Land, as he at first intended to do. This proceeding upon the part of the German Emperor, at a time when the peace negotiations between the United States and Spain had reached a most delicate point, would undoubtedly have given offence to the American people, while it would have encouraged the Spaniards to resist our demands.

Great Britain now being on very friendly terms with Germany, owing to their agreement regarding the African colonies of the two countries, acted, it appears, as our friend in this matter. When Emperor William arrived at Valetta, capital of the island of Malta, on his way to Spain, he found, among other despatches, two long messages—one from Queen Victoria and the other from the British Foreign Office. It is understood that representations were therein made to his Majesty on the subject of his proposed visit to Spanish ports, and they are believed to have greatly influenced him in changing his mind. In any case, it was given out shortly afterward that the rapidly cooling temperature of the Mediterranean threatened the health of the Empress, and that the sudden change from a southern to a northern climate might prove injurious to her. The imperial yacht then headed for Sicily, and from there went up the Adriatic to Pola, where the Emperor and Empress took the train for their home at Potsdam, by way of Innsbruck, in the Austrian Tyrol.

Emperor William, while willing to add to the good understanding existing between Germany and Great Britain, also sees that it is wise to be on the best terms possible with the United States, now the great Pacific Power and directly interested in the Samoan

and Caroline Islands, in which Germany also has interests.

Besides, it is possible that the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and Japan may have to enforce a common policy, that of the "open door" for commerce in China, and this feature of Far-Eastern politics has undoubtedly been brought before the Emperor of Germany.

Spain and France, by the way, have been patting each other on the back recently in a strange manner. The Queen Regent, in the midst of the final stages of the peace negotiations, bestowed upon President Faure, through Señor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish Peace Commission, the Order of the Golden Fleece, the most highly prized decoration in Spain. In return, President Faure bestowed upon the Queen Regent the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor, the highest decoration in his gift.

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IN spite of the irritating incident, to Americans, of the exchange of decorations between Spain and France while our peace negotiations were uncompleted, it is a pleasure to note that France is becoming calmer.

The Court of Cassation seems to be acting fairly in revising the Dreyfus case, though the unfortunate man is still a prisoner on Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana. But he knows of the court's proceedings, and is not so rigorously confined as he has been. He is permitted to take exercise over the unwooded part of the island, and there have been other improvements in his treatment.

The French people now seem disposed to abide by the decision of the court, whatever it may be, and it is said that the chief piece of evidence against the prisoner turns out to have been worthless. This was a letter from General Baron Freidrickzen, the Russian military attaché at Paris, addressed to the French military authorities, in which the General said that the traitor who was responsible for the sale of military secrets was a certain Captain Dreyfus. Later, it appears, the General ascertained that he had been grossly deceived by Major Count Esterhazy or the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, both of whom are said to have been anxious to fix the guilt on Dreyfus in order to shield themselves from suspicion.

Mme. Dreyfus, wife of the prisoner, is said to have had a letter from General Freidrickzen, admitting his error, which has been placed in the hands of the Court of Cassation, and which enabled its members to disregard the evidence of the four Ministers of War who were recently examined.

It is true that there was a scene in the Chamber of Deputies on November 18, when the Government was questioned as to the steps it was taking to maintain the inviolability of the secret documents in the Dreyfus case. But the Premier, M. Dupuy, assured the house that the vigilance of the Government could be depended upon in the matter, and the debate on the subject was adjourned for a month.

Threatening letters having been received by the members of the Court of Cassation, which consists of fifteen judges, and especially by its president, M. Loew, police measures have been taken to protect them.

A French newspaper has published extracts from the advance sheets of a book, written by Count Esterhazy, entitled "The Dreyfus Affair," in which the writer says he is the victim of M. Cavaignac, lately a Minister of War, and of the General Staff, which always dictated his conduct. He adds that it was by order of the General Staff that he struck Lieutenant-Colonel Picquart and fought a duel with him, that the staff selected his seconds, and that the staff furnished him with "exceptional and irregular means" of defending himself.

Finally, Esterhazy asserted that he left France "to escape being assassinated or being *driven to suicide* like Lieutenant-Colonel Henry."

M. de Pressensé, editor of the *Temps*, has been expelled from the Legion of Honor because of his denunciation of the officers of the army who have been prominent in opposition to Dreyfus.

The French people and press are also much calmer in their attitude toward Great Britain. The latter, however, has not ceased her war preparations, though the Fashoda incident is a thing of the past, and the French appear willing to give up all the British require of the Bahr-el-Ghazal district of the Nile valley.

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IN connection with the armaments of Great Britain, the utterances of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, are clearer and more significant than those of the Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury. Therefore we reproduce some passages. Mr. Chamberlain said in part:

* If better relations are to be established it will be necessary for French politicians to abandon tactics whose object has been to hamper and embarrass British policy, even in quarters where the French have no interests to protect. I refer especially to Newfoundland, where, despite the fact that the French fishery interests have declined to a comparatively insignificant point, the demands of the French have continually increased, and their interference with the development of the colony has increased.

"At the present moment Newfoundland is seriously suffering from an intervention which is of no advantage to France, although a serious detriment to the British colony. If the Fashoda incident only serves to disabuse foreign statesmen of the erroneous conception that the British will yield anything to pressure, it will be a blessing in disguise."

Referring to the contention that Great Britain should come to an understanding with Russia, Mr. Chamberlain remarked:

"Experience has taught us that we require a better guarantee than a paper agreement to secure the policy of an 'open door.' The best security, in my opinion, is the desire of other nations, like Japan, Germany, and the United States, to preserve an 'open door.' Japan is becoming an important power, with whom our relations throughout have been those of cordial friendship; while with Germany and the United States, our relations, I rejoice to say, are now closer and more cordial than they have been for some time.

"Germany and the United States are the two great commercial nations whose interests are identical with our own. In what I have said I have not meant a permanent, formal treaty of alliance, nor need I say this now, but that a speech of mine some months ago gave rise to misinterpretations."

The Colonial Secretary then referred to the complete sympathy prevailing between the mother-land and the colonies, and added:

"What is of equal importance, our American kinfolk have begun to understand us better. If we have had differences in

the past, I believe they have arisen entirely from the want of proper mutual understanding; but now the American people know that in the late trouble our hearts went out to them and they heartily reciprocate our good feelings

"I shall not attempt to predict what may follow this better feeling, but I may at least hope that in the future the understanding of which I have spoken may be perfected, and that in the face of that understanding we two may be able to guarantee peace and civilization to the world."

It is not likely that an Anglo-American alliance, in the strict sense of the word, will ever be signed. But it is possible that a broad understanding of some sort, to work in harmony in the interests of peace and civilization, has been reached or may be arrived at.

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THE news from China recently has not been of a reassuring nature. The rebels recently attacked and looted the town of Kwei-fu, in the Upper Yang-tse-Kiang Valley, and burned the Catholic mission there.

This is a result of the critical state of affairs at Peking, and the fact that secret societies everywhere are urging the people to turn the "foreign devils" out of the country.

In the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley the Kolar-Hui secret society is very active in its agitation against foreigners.

Cheng-Chili-Tung, the viceroy of Hunan, is the real ruler of the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley, and he is said to be favoring the rebellion, being disgusted with the weakness of the Peking Government.

Rebels are also active in the province of Sze-chuen and about Canton.

The British are organizing 1,000 Chinese troops at Wei-Hai-Wei, the war-port of Great Britain on the Shang-Tung peninsula, to serve, under British officers, in the defence of that place.

Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who is visiting China in the interests of the British Associated Chambers of Commerce, in a speech at Shanghai on November 19, referred to the "grave dangers threatening British commerce so long as the dominant military position of Russia and the effete condition of China are allowed to continue."

The Admiral then insisted upon the necessity of a firm policy, which should include "the organization of a thoroughly equipped Chinese army and a commercial alliance with the United States, Germany, and Japan, in order to preserve China's integrity and maintain the 'open door.'"

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THE last execution by the Spanish authorities in Cuba took place in the notorious "Laurel Ditches" of Cabanas fortress, Havana, on November 17. These "ditches" are the place where the Spaniards have shot many Cubans during the insurrection just ended and revolts of the past. But, strange to add, the last victim was a Spanish soldier convicted of mutiny and of an attempt to kill the colonel of his regiment.

By consent of Captain-General Blanco, a Spanish officer who was present gave the following account of the execution:

"We arrived at the Cabana early, the grim old fortress looking gray and forbidding against the blue skies. Soon traversing

the gloomy galleries, we reached the rampart leading to that part of the Laurel Ditch at which executions are held. There was no mistaking the place. The ghastly and discolored pavement and the wall, dented by a thousand bullets, were eloquent of the tragedies of the past. In a few minutes we could hear the steady tread of the firing party marching at a quick step, the band playing a lively air, which had a gruesome effect, as an accompaniment to the man's death.

"Wheeling through the sally-port, the troop, which numbered about a hundred men, formed three sides of a hollow square, facing that wall which had seen the last night on earth of a thousand victims. Bayonets were fixed and the order was given to load. The sharp click of the Mauser, as the magazine was opened, sent a thrill right through one's body.

"A moment later came the prisoner, plinoned, and guarded by six sentries. Beside him walked a priest, chanting in a monotonous, sing-song tone, the last prayers for the dying. The face of the soldier about to die was ashen-colored, but his jaw was firmly clenched and his eye bright as he stepped forward and took a last look at the city and harbor, now bathed in the warm morning light. For a moment only he faltered as his eye fell on the rough deal coffin soon to contain his form.

"Stepping forward, under the crucifix held over his head by the priest, he submitted unresistingly to the platoon, who affixed some of his bonds. The latter then placed him in position, kneeling with his back to the firing party. In front was that dull expanse of wall, the new bullet-marks on whose face would be the prisoner's only epitaph.

"For a moment or two the priest knelt beside him, jumping quickly to one side as the officer in command of the firing party gave the order to make ready. The men of the platoon took their stand about ten feet behind the victim.

"*'Apunten,'* take aim; *'Fuego,'* fire. The report of the Mauser rifles rang out with startling suddenness. The victim staggered to his feet, then fell forward on his face.

"For a minute we looked at the body, then the officer lighted another cigarette, the firing party marched off to a lively air, two negroes came forward and lifted the body into the coffin. sand was sprinkled on the discolored pavement, and before we

took our way down the gallery almost all traces of the morning's work had been removed."

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GENERAL CARPENTER, at the head of the first United States force detailed for the occupation of Cuba, arrived at Nuevitas on the northern coast of the province of Puerto Principe, on November 17, and the movement on the city of Puerto Principe will begin so soon as reinforcements reach Nuevitas.

Spanish officers at Havana have proposed to the United States officials there that they be allowed to raise a battalion of 2,000 men for service in that vicinity. The Americans look upon the suggestion with favor, and it is not unlikely that some 10,000 to 15,000 Spaniards and Cubans may be enrolled as military police.

There has been an alarming increase of crime at Havana owing to the disbandment of the police force known as the Orden Publico.

More Spanish troops have revolted because they have not been paid for months, and further and more serious trouble of the same nature has only been averted by the receipt of funds from Spain. On November 20 about \$2,000,000 in gold was placed at Captain-General Blanco's disposal by the Spanish Government. This, with \$2,000,000 received a few days previously, will enable Captain-General Blanco to pay the troops sums on account, and thus avert a systematic outbreak.

The Spaniards are making great efforts to complete the evacuation of Cuba by the end of the year.

The Spanish transports *Montevideo* and *Covadonga* were expected at Havana on November 24, the *Reina*

Cristina was due there on November 25, and the *Gran Antilla*, *Juan Forgas*, and *San Ignacio Loyola* are expected between November 30 and December 4.

These steamers will be followed by the *Puerto Rico*, *Gallart*, *Montserrat*, *Colon*, *Cheribon*, *Notre Dame du Salut*, *Ciudad de Cadiz*, *San Augustin*, *Chateau Lafitte*, *San Francisco*, *Alfonso XIII.*, *Les Andes*, *Panay*, and *Grand Alicante*.

Besides the vessels mentioned, ten others have recently been chartered to sail from Genoa, Marseilles, and Barcelona to complete the evacuation.

The island of Martinique (French) has been selected as the assembling place of the Spanish navy for the evacuation purposes. The auxiliary cruisers *Patriota* and *Meteoro*, purchased in Germany before the outbreak of the war, are expected at Havana on December 15, and will convoy, or escort, the Spanish transports from Cuban ports to the island of Martinique, where the *Rapido*, *Ponce de Leon*, and *Concha*, from Porto Rico, have already assembled.

From Martinique they will all sail for Spain.

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A SEMI-OFFICIAL despatch from Nassau, New Providence, of the Bahama group, on November 21, said:

"The *Maria Teresa* has been abandoned. She is going to pieces rapidly. Her contents are floating out through the holes in her sides."

That was practically the last chapter in the history of the proudest of Spain's recent warships, the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, an armored cruiser of the first class, formerly the flagship of Admiral Cervera.

The *Maria Teresa*, with her sister ships the *Vizcaya*

and *Almirante Oquendo* and the armored cruiser *Cristobal Colon*, accompanied by the torpedo-boat-destroyers *Furor*, *Terror*, and *Pluton*, sailed from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, on April 29, eight days after the outbreak of war between Spain and the United States. All of the seven vessels were of modern build and armament, and the cruisers were looked upon as being equal to second-class battleships. Their crews, before leaving, attended religious services and vowed never to return unless victorious.

On May 14 this Spanish fleet reached Curaçao, Dutch West Indies, without the *Terror*, which reached the Island of Martinique in a disabled condition. The fleet left Curaçao the following day, and on May 19 Admiral Cervera and his warships slipped into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, in spite of the vigilance of our warships. On July 3 the Spaniards made a dash for liberty and were completely defeated by the American fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Sampson. All the Spanish ships were sunk or driven ashore by the fire of our warships, and about 2,000 of the enemy were killed or wounded, and the rest, some 1,750 men, including the Spanish Admiral, were made prisoners.

The *Maria Teresa* was run ashore on a ridge of rocks, but was floated by Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson, the hero of the *Merrimac*, late in October, and on October 31, under her own steam, but sad-looking, patched, and rusted, the former Spanish flagship, flying the United States flag, started for Norfolk, Va., with two tugs, the *Potomac* and the *Merritt*, and the repair-ship *Vulcan*.

In heavy weather, on the following day, November

1, the *Maria Teresa* was abandoned in a sinking condition off Watlings Island, of the Bahama group. Her crew were taken on board the tugs, and reached Charleston, S. C., in safety on November 5.

But on November 8 a report reached the United States that the *Maria Teresa* had been sighted aground off Cat Island, about thirty miles from Watlings Island; and this turned out to be correct. Tugs were promptly sent to Cat Island, but all hope of saving her has now been abandoned.

By a remarkable fatality, the remains of the *Maria Teresa* are resting on the very spot where Christopher Columbus first reached land more than four hundred years ago.

Cat Island is situated about a thousand miles from New York, and on it is Columbus Point, which history says was the first land sighted by the great Admiral on October 12, 1492. There Columbus met the first natives of this part of the world and planted the standard of Spain. From Cat Island Columbus went, in a roundabout way, to Cuba.

It is true, however, that some historians say the first landing of Columbus was made on Watlings Island.

The *Maria Teresa* was described in No. 100 of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, and in No. 106 we reported her abandonment.

Now the once-powerful warship, the pride and hope of Spain, rests between two reefs, with her head northward, in sixteen to twenty-two feet of water.

The surf beats so fiercely all around her that she can only be approached in fairly good weather except at certain stages of the tide. Water washes unceas-

ingly through the cabins and gun-decks, the engine-rooms are afloat, and the machinery is crusted with rust. The mainmast was broken short off by the shock which brought the helpless cruiser up on the shore, her bottom has been driven up bodily by the rocks, and her spar-deck and deck-houses have been crushed in. The two sets of engines, boilers, and their foundations now rest on the reef itself, and around them the cruiser is dropping to pieces beneath the pounding of the waves. Wreckage of all description is constantly washing from her, and the end cannot be far off.

Efforts, however, may yet be made to save portions of the wrecked cruiser, as relics; but she is doomed to rest eternally on that reef off Cat Island, at or about the spot where Columbus first sighted land belonging to the New World, from which Spain has now been driven for all time.

A naval court of inquiry is to fix the responsibility for the abandonment of the *Maria Teresa*. It will sit at the Norfolk Navy-Yard.

* * * * *

WHILE we are admiring our naval and military heroes, the gallant sailors who sank the *Infanta Maria Teresa* and her consorts, and the dashing soldiers who stormed San Juan Hill, we cannot help glancing at the field on which many of these men are trained—the football field. It was the Duke of Wellington, the “Iron Duke,” we believe, who remarked that the battle of Waterloo was won on the playgrounds of Eton, the greatest of English public schools—or high-class training-schools for English colleges and for the British army finishing academies.

The statement holds good to-day, here and in Europe. The sturdy fellows who struggle desperately for victory on the "gridiron" are the class of young men who make our successful army and navy officers. The dash and pluck, skill and nerve, displayed on the football field are just the qualities which were called into play at Manila and at Santiago, on sea and on land.

Just now all young men, and all old ones too, are echoing the praises of "Poe V.," Poe of '00, Arthur Poe, of the Princeton team of 1898, whose grand 95-yards' dash on the Brokaw Field at Princeton on November 12 defeated Yale by 6 to 0.

Arthur Poe, the right end of the Princeton team, had been suffering from a wrenched foot most of the year, and had only a few moments before received another wrench of the same ankle. Suddenly, however, he snatched the ball from a fumbling Yale man's arms, when Yale was on the Tigers' fifteen-yard line, and then began a superb struggle. Poe had not taken half a dozen leaps forward when a roar of warning arose from Yale's friends. Poe's wrenched foot was a thing of the past, and he was springing over the ground like a greyhound.

"Catch him! Head him off!" yelled the Yale boys.

"Keep it up! Don't let go! Go it!" cried the Princetonians.

By getting around Yale's left, and before he was discovered, Poe had secured a lead of ten yards before the New Haven men were fully aware of their danger. Then the pursuit began. On dashed Poe, his head erect, hair flying behind him, and the yellow

ball tucked safely under his left arm, the right ready to repel the foe. Chamberlain, of the Yale team, tore after the young Tiger, with heaving breast and arms working convulsively. It was a sure touchdown for Princeton if Poe was not caught.

But Poe's feet seemed to have wings.

Behind him he could hear the panting and tearing footsteps of Chamberlain, still about ten yards behind.

"Catch him! Catch him!" came the wild yells from the Yale side of the field.

With a desperate bound Poe crossed Yale's twenty-five yard line with nobody ahead of him, but with Chamberlain still leading the chase, with starting eyes and hand outstretched to clutch the fleeing Tiger. Poe was weakening—that wrenched foot was beginning to fail, and Chamberlain began to gain.

Poe knew that great glory was his if he could only cross the goal-line, and so, with a supreme effort, he sprang onward to the ten-yard line.

"He has it! They'll never catch him now!" came the cries from the Tigers, accompanied by a roar of cheering.

At last Poe darted, half fainting, across the line—and the victory was won.

In another moment Poe was in the arms of his friends, who fairly hugged him with joy. The Princeton men could not control themselves. It was such a brilliant and sensational play that the Tigers were half mad with joy.

Thus did Arthur Poe become famous—more famous than the great Lamar, who, in the Princeton-Yale game at New Haven in 1885, turned defeat into victory by an 85 or 90 yards' run.

Arthur Poe is the fifth of his family to distinguish himself on the football field. These boys are all sons of John P. Poe, of Baltimore, who was a graduate of Princeton in the class of '54. The family comes of the same stock, though through a former generation, as did Edgar Allan Poe, the poet.

The Poes are all of short stature, their average height not being more than five feet five or six inches, though Arthur Poe is about five feet eight inches.

The eldest of the football Poes was S. Johnson Poe, of the class of '84. After him came Edgar Allan Poe, of '91, who was a great football general; John P. Poe, Jr., of '95; Neilson Poe, of '97, and Arthur Poe, of '00. Then there is Gresham Poe, of '02, Poe VI., who has yet to win his spurs.

Following Princeton's victory over Yale by 6 to 0, owing to Arthur Poe's great run, Harvard, at New Haven on November 19, defeated Yale by 17 to 0. This was the second time in twenty years that Harvard has defeated Yale. All of Harvard's points were made by terrific rushing, well controlled, and helped along by the most skilful interference. Heavy rain fell all through the game.

* * * * *

REAR-ADMIRAL SAMPSON, of the United States Military Commission at Havana, recently addressed the following letter to the editor of a New York paper:

"SIR:—I enclose the translation of a letter which represents many received from the distressed people of this island. Could you, for charity, make it public, and tell our people that dire want is more widespread than at any time before? The war has ceased, but the poor have nothing to eat, and the desperately

poor include a large majority of the inhabitants of the country. There is no money coming into the country, no work is being done, and the poor can secure no employment. Until the United States take military control of the island, and commerce and agriculture are thereby revived, the poor must be fed.

“W. T. SAMPSON, Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy.

“VEDADO, HAVANA, NOV. 13.”

The letter was from General José M. Gomez, and it met with a prompt response from the Central Cuban Relief Committee, of which ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, of Brooklyn, is treasurer.

* * * * *

THE War Investigating Commission has been taking further testimony in New York city.

Colonel James Sexton, of Illinois, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the Commission, said recently:

“After all that we read in the New York newspapers about the horrors of camp life and the ill-treatment of soldiers, we had a right to expect that when we reached this city in our tour of investigation there would be hundreds of witnesses ready to testify as to what they know. But although we have been here two days, and our coming was announced in all the papers, we have thus far been able to get before us only a handful of witnesses. Most of these we have been able to obtain only by issuing subpoenas. Every time we saw in the newspapers that persons had made any complaint we took note of the fact, and since we have been here we have been busy sending out notices to them, asking them to come before us and tell us all they know of their own knowledge. We wish to get at the full truth of the condition of the army in the last war, and if there is blame we wish to fix the responsibility where it belongs.”

* * * * *

THE Anti-Anarchist Conference is to meet at Rome on November 29.

An alliance of the queens and empresses of Europe has been formed for the purpose of helping the hand-lacemakers of Europe, who have diminished by 50,000 persons since the advent of lace machinery. The members of the alliance bind themselves to wear only hand-made lace.

The Czar of Russia, disappointed with official reports, has commissioned two of his adjutants to personally inquire into the crop failures and suffering throughout Russia.

Turkey has been given to understand that if diplomacy fails to result in the payment of our just claims against that country for \$100,000 damages as a result of the destruction of missionary property in Asiatic Turkey in 1895 and 1896, American warships will be sent to collect the money.

The American, British, and Japanese ministers at Seoul, capital of Corea, have protested against the action of the Corean Government in putting a stop to trading in the interior of Corea by foreigners.

The colored Cubans are particularly opposed to the movement started by the Rev. John T. Veny, a Baptist clergyman of Topeka, Kans., to send thirty negro families to Santiago as the nucleus of a large negro colony. They predict a race war if many negroes go to Cuba from the United States.

The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. II., No. 49.

DECEMBER 8, 1898

Whole No. 109

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With the Editor WE receive from time to time many inquiries and suggestions from interested readers desirous of aiding us to perfect *our invention*. We must be pardoned for speaking of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD as "*our invention*," for we did invent this weekly newspaper for old and young; and we are no longer a new enterprise: the two years of doubt and

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uncertainty are passed, and *we are* "a recognized individual." Having wandered from our point to speak of ourselves—"ourselves" being a subject most interesting to each of us—we will now return to the inquiries and suggestions.

These suggestions are, in the great majority of instances, that we should, or should not, enlarge our number of pages and admit other subjects. The proportion of those against enlargement to those who would have us make a *mixed quantity* of ourselves is about twenty to one; we shall endeavor to please the twenty and persuade the one.

The inquiries are more easily disposed of. Where can I get a complete history of the Dreyfus case?—of the Cuban trouble?—of the Græco-Turkish and Spanish-American wars?—of the Venezuela matter? are questions that admit of but one answer: "In THE GREAT ROUND WORLD."

We have said before that we *invented* this plan—to give weekly in small, condensed, and handy form the world's history, and to have this history in so handy a shape that in its four small volumes each year may be found, in convenient form, a handy reference-book on just such subjects. When we have a subject that cannot be compressed within the limits of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD we issue it in our Quarterly. The History of Spain and the History of China, two subjects of vital interest, have been handled in this way. We strongly urge our subscribers to have their numbers exchanged for bound volumes, and to keep their file complete. Subscribers who have not taken THE GREAT ROUND WORLD from the beginning can obtain the back volumes, bound, at special prices.

The first issue of **THE GREAT ROUND WORLD** was November 11, 1896—seven bound volumes are completed.

Great interest is manifested in our Prize Contests. A new one begins in this number. The answers to the Famous Place Contest are coming in, and prove most interesting. Terms of this contest were given in No. 105 of **THE GREAT ROUND WORLD**.

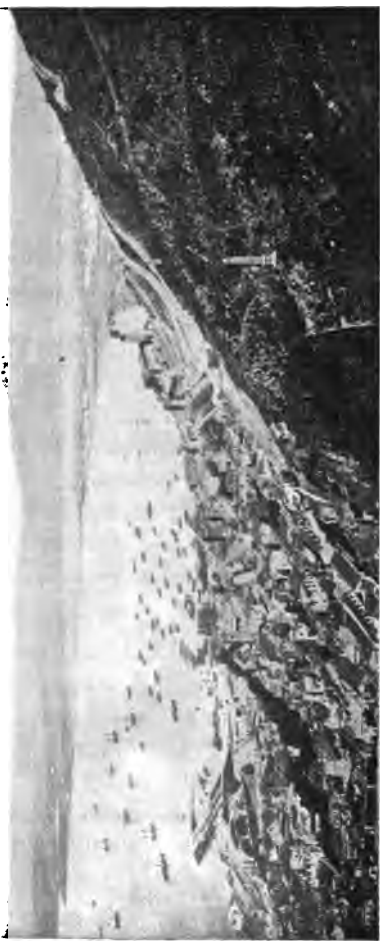
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Answers to Correspondents

E. A. Walsh, Binghamton, N. Y.: The statement you refer to is, as you will see by referring to page 1368 of **THE GREAT ROUND WORLD**, a quotation from a semi-official despatch. It says that Russia was justified in keenly resenting the better understanding arrived at between Great Britain and Germany, in view of Russia's friendliness to Germany in China and the recent tariff negotiations between Russia and Germany.

"A Subscriber," Public School No. 106, Brooklyn: As we understand it, the naturalization of a Japanese is prohibited by the same section of the Laws of 1882 which prohibits the naturalization of Chinamen, the word "Chinaman" being looked upon as meaning Asiatic under those laws. But the question is still before the courts. We understand the latest decision was adverse.

M. S. L., Boston, Mass.: We highly appreciate your very kind and well-directed criticism, and thank you for it, as well as for your appreciation of **THE GREAT ROUND WORLD**.



GIBRALTAR. VIEW TOWARD THE SPANISH MAIN.

Current History



THERE have been some important changes in the general political situation since our last issue.

For the past week, all eyes have been turned toward Paris. There the Peace Commissions of the United States and Spain have been finishing up one of the most important chapters in the history of the world. The result was never in doubt. Our commissioners, from the beginning, behaved like thorough business men. They had a task to accomplish, the fruits of Dewey's victory were to be reaped, and they have carried it out steadily and uncompromisingly.

Spain has accepted our peace terms.

France and Italy have signed a new treaty of commerce, which is likely to lead to a rearrangement of the alliances of the great European Powers.

The French Government has successfully passed another crisis growing out of the Dreyfus case, and popular feeling is now running steadily in favor of the prisoner of Devil's Island.

Great Britain is reported to have hoisted her flag over the Island of Chusan, not far from the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang River. This, if true, is a most important move. The report, however, is not credited.

The Anti-Anarchist Congress has been in session at Rome.

Cuba will be formally surrendered to the United States about December 10.

Authority for pronunciation of proper names: Century Dictionary.

Great Britain is pushing forward along the "Cape to Cairo" route in Egypt.

The Joint High Commission at Washington and the War Investigating Commission are nearing the end of their labors.

General Shafter has told his story of the Santiago campaign.

Thanksgiving was observed by Americans all over the world.

* * * * *

THE War Investigating Commission, after some further almost fruitless sessions in New York City, cut short its work there on November 25. Twice during the first five days of sitting in New York, the commission was compelled to stop work for lack of witnesses.

Colonel Roosevelt appeared as witness, and gave the commissioners a very clear statement of the case. He spoke of the lack of proper food and shelter, of the terrible suffering of the wounded, and of many other things which resulted from the appointment of inefficient persons to the staff positions.

From New York the commission went to Boston and Philadelphia, on its way back to Washington.

The Joint High Commission of the United States, Great Britain, and Canada has been continuing its work at Washington. The Bering Sea question has been thoroughly discussed, and it is believed that an agreement will be reached on the basis of the United States purchasing the Canadian sealing fleet, at a price believed to be under \$500,000, on the understanding that this Canadian industry is to drop out of existence.

THE Spanish Peace Commissioners waited until almost the last minute, and then, on November 28, accepted the terms offered by the United States. But they did not do so in a gracious manner.

The Spaniards said that they were authorized by their Government to reply that, although the American terms were inadmissible on legal grounds and not a proper compromise, as all diplomatic resources were exhausted, and as they were compelled to accept or reject the American proposals, Spain, "inspired by reasons of patriotism and humanity, and in order to avoid the horrors of war," resigned herself "to the power of the victor," and accepted the offered conditions in order to conclude a treaty of peace with the United States. In other words, their position was: we cannot help ourselves; you have conquered us,—therefore we agree to your terms, although we consider them illegal and oppressive.

The United States is to have the whole of the Philippine Islands, including the Sulu group, and pay to Spain \$20,000,000; and Spain agrees to sell the Caroline Islands to the United States. The terms have not been published.

The secretaries of the two commissions were instructed to prepare the articles of the Treaty of Peace. It is expected that it will be signed toward the middle of December.

The minor questions to be arranged include the religious freedom of the Caroline Islands, as agreed to twelve years ago; the release of political prisoners now held by Spain as a result of the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippines; the transfer to the United

States of the island of Kusaie, or Ualan, in the Carolines, for a cable and naval station; the granting of cable-station rights to the United States at other points within Spanish jurisdiction; and the renewal of certain commercial and other treaties previously in force between the United States and Spain, and which have become void on account of the war.

* * * * *

TO the surprise of the world, it was announced on November 21 that a commercial treaty had been concluded between France and Italy. For ten years there has been a constant commercial warfare between the countries.

This new arrangement is thought to mean that some new alliances between the different Powers are being arranged.

The Triple Alliance, or Dreibund, composed of Germany, Austria, and Italy (with Great Britain in the background), has hitherto opposed the Zweibund, or Dual Alliance, of Russia and France.

Now it appears, after ten years of tariff warfare, France and Italy have buried the hatchet commercially, and it is not improbable that this may mean that Italy is to join forces with France and endeavor to control the Mediterranean.

European observers of the game of politics look upon this as France's answer to Great Britain's understanding with Germany, and as an offset to British sympathy with the United States.

This new arrangement gives strength to the prophecy of the British Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, "that we are to witness a repartition of the

world, as a result of the inevitable contest between 'the living nations and the dying.' "

In other words, as the United States, Great Britain, and, it is said, Germany and Japan, draw together, so do Russia, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy join issues, though Russia can hardly be considered a "decaying nation" or as forming a real factor in the combination of the Latin races.

In addition, it must be borne in mind that the "understanding" between Great Britain and Germany, and also that between the United States and Great Britain, are mainly of a sentimental nature, and may not be strong enough to stand the strain of dangerous prospective hostilities. But the same may be said of all such "understandings," and Italy, as a practically bankrupt nation, can no doubt be persuaded to remain on the British side if sufficient inducements are held out.

In some quarters France's "understanding" with Italy is looked upon as being an offshoot of the Fashoda incident, in which Great Britain inflicted a severe diplomatic defeat upon the French in the struggle for supremacy in the Nile Valley. This, however, is probably an exaggerated view of the situation.

The Austrian Premier, Count Thun-Hohenstein, on November 29, when speaking of the frequent expulsion of Austrian subjects from Prussia, said that this must be stopped, or else Austria would have to adopt stronger measures to put an end to the matter.

It is generally thought in European diplomatic circles that he meant by this that Austria might use this as an excuse for the withdrawal from the Triple Al-

liance (spoken of above). But the real reason, it is believed, could have been found in the recent visit to Vienna of the Count Mouravieff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs.

Should Russia, France, Italy, and Austria form a Quadruple Alliance, Germany would be left out in the cold, and would stand very much in need of the friendship of Great Britain.

* * * * *

THANKSGIVING DAY was never more generally observed by so many Americans all the world over as it was on November 24.

In far-away Manila, gallant Admiral Dewey, General Otis, and the other American officers were banqueted by Mr. O. F. Williams, the United States consul. The British residents of Manila also celebrated Thanksgiving.

At Santiago, General Leonard Wood suspended all business, and for the first time the city witnessed a genuine American Thanksgiving. There was to have been a football game between teams representing two of the American regiments; but the thermometer registered 95 degrees in the shade, so the match was postponed. Guinea fowl, as a rule, took the place of the much-missed turkey.

General John R. Brooke, at Porto Rico, took pains to make the American soldier boys as comfortable as possible; but it was very hot, and there, again, turkeys were not plentiful.

The Americans of Havana celebrated Thanksgiving in real New England style in the great dining-room of the Passage Hotel. Fifteen turkeys were brought

into the banquet-room on one great float carried on the heads of four colored men. Admiral Sampson and all the American commissioners were present. The British consul proposed the health of President McKinley, and General Greene responded with "Her Majesty, Queen Victoria."

In London, Americans and Britons dined together at the Hotel Cecil, under the entwined flags of the two nations. Sir Edwin Arnold, the poet, though very old and feeble, attended, and made a most sympathetic speech, ending with:

"Your guests salute you. Only one who has known Holmes, Emerson, Longfellow, and Whitman can tell how secretly and shyly Englishmen love America."

General Horace Porter, the United States ambassador at Paris, held a brilliant Thanksgiving reception at the embassy there.

In Berlin, two hundred Americans attended a Thanksgiving banquet at the Kaiserhof, the most prominent hotel of that city.

At Nice, the American colony celebrated Thanksgiving with enthusiasm; and at Vienna, Mr. Charlemagne Tower, our minister, held a Thanksgiving reception.

And so came the story of thankfulness to God for His blessings to us, including our victory over Spain, from Rome and St. Petersburg, from north, south, east, and west, as the Americans' Thanksgiving prayers circled the globe and echoed in every clime.

* * * * *

WE have so much to thank God for this year, that we cannot dwell too much on the subject.

The President and Mrs. McKinley had an old-fashioned Thanksgiving at the White House. The turkey of our chief magistrate weighed thirty-three pounds, and was the gift of an old Rhode Island farmer who has provided the White House with Thanksgiving turkeys since the time of President Hayes.

Clergymen all over the country referred to the Philippine question in their Thanksgiving sermons. In New York city the subject was extensively dwelt upon.

A famous preacher, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, of the Calvary Baptist church, repeatedly drew forth hearty applause from his congregation as he warmly advocated expansion, which, he maintained, has always been the policy of our Government.

On the other hand, another distinguished New York preacher, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, of the Madison-Square Presbyterian church, condemned expansion during his Thanksgiving sermon, and severely criticised the President's expansion policy.

At Washington, President McKinley listened to a sermon by Dr. Bristol, in the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church, who said, "Out of the war God has brought new liberty to men, new life, new responsibilities and power, and new honors to those who are righteous."

* * * * *

GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER, at the meeting of the Tennessee River Improvement Association, said, on November 23:

"I don't think the great men of a century ago who laid down the rules for the conduct of our Government would repeat their recommendations if they lived to-day. In the days of Monroe, Jefferson, and Madison we were not the producing nation we are to-day. We must reach the markets of the world with our products, and I believe the Government will now most wisely solve the problem before it.

"Some people will say our country is not adapted to controlling the people who have fallen under our control. History shows we have managed the five civilized tribes of Indians, and all others that have become dependent upon us. We are capable of extending the principles of American civilization to any people on the face of the earth. Some say the people of the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico are shiftless. That is not true. They are thrifty, and will become heavy purchasers of the products of America. In Manila, Porto Rico, and Havana they are already alive to the need of railroads, sanitary improvements, etc., and we of the South will be the greatest beneficiaries of this new trade which is to come to us."

* * * *

A BRITISH steamer, which recently arrived at Hobart Town, capital of Tasmania, the island situated near the southeastern coast of Australia, reported that on November 20 she spoke the steam whaler *Southern Cross*, having on board the expedition under command of Captain Borchgrevink, which is to

make an exploration of the Antarctic Continent. The *Southern Cross* sailed from England in the latter part of August last for Cape Adair, South Victoria Land, in the Antarctic Circle, or the regions near the South Pole. The Antarctic Circle is an imaginary circle of the earth parallel to the equator, and distant from the South Pole $23^{\circ} 28'$.

The expedition on the *Southern Cross* has been fitted out at a very con-



CAPT. BORCHGREVINK AND HIS SHIP THE "SOUTHERN CROSS."

siderable expense by Sir George Newnes, the English newspaper proprietor. The steamer was built in Norway. She is of 481 tons register, bark-rigged, and fitted with triple-expansion engines. She is 146 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 17 feet deep. Her bows are 11 feet through, of solid oak, while her sides are 36 inches thick in the weakest parts. Over all is a stout "ice-hide," or skin, of American greenheart.

According to the plans, the *Southern Cross* was to make a stop at Hobart Town. Here all final neces-

sary stores were to be taken on board, and the ship was to sail for Cape Adair, where Captain Borchgrevink and nine of his fellow-explorers were to be landed, some time in December, with their provisions, dogs, sleighs, instruments, etc.

The *Southern Cross* was then to go back to Hobart Town, returning in the summer of 1899 to pick up the explorers, who expect to return to England early in 1900.

About ninety dogs, nearly all of them brought over from Siberia, are on board the *Southern Cross*. They will be used when the party pushes southward on sledges. Enormous supplies of provisions have also been laid in, including half a ton of butter, three or four tons of flour, two tons of biscuits, tinned food of every description, one ton each of compressed tea and coffee in solid form, liquid beef, fibre and vegetable foods, and eggs in the form of powder.

Running east and west, almost parallel with the coast of Australia for several hundred miles, in latitude 66° or 67° , is a portion of the Antarctic Continent bearing the name of "Wilkes Land." About 170 degrees east from Greenwich, and almost due south of New Zealand, the shore turns a corner and dips away to the southward. To this region Sir James Ross, an English explorer, gave the name of Victoria Land. He decided, from the behavior of the needle of his ship's compass, that the South Magnetic Pole is in this vicinity, in latitude 75° and longitude 154° .

Cape Adair is below the corner where the coast changes from an easterly to a southerly trend, and is fully 1,200 miles from the geographical Pole.

There are a number of reasons for thinking that

one large, nearly circular continent covers the region around the South Pole, and extends to or past the seventieth parallel of latitude. At the few places where explorers have examined its edge there is a high, rocky front, pierced with glaciers and covered with an ice sheet. It is hoped that when the members of the Borchgrevink expedition once get up on the surface of this sheet, they will find it comparatively smooth, like the great plateau of Greenland, which Nansen and Peary have explored. Under such circumstances their investigations can be carried on advantageously.

The North Pole seems to be surrounded by water to a distance of from 6 to 15 degrees. Some parts of Greenland are only 6 or 7 degrees from the Pole. Lieutenant Peary, the American explorer, was balked when he came to the edge of that continent and reached the open Polar sea. If Borchgrevink and his companions do not encounter a sea-coast at all after they start inland, their chances are excellent of reaching the South Pole.

Captain Borchgrevink said he would probably explore at an elevation of only 1,000 feet on the land round the South Pole, although on a previous trip, in 1894-95, he discovered mountains 12,000 feet high. He believes there are many passes, and that crevasses constitute the real danger. Probably the work of exploration will begin in December, but there are difficulties to be encountered which may delay operations. On board the steamer is a cinematograph, with which it is hoped to get many interesting pictures of sights little dreamed of by people in the civilized parts of the world.

Apart from discovery and the solution of unsettled problems, there is an immediate result which the expedition is expected to yield. The weather forecasts for the whole of Australasia can, it is believed, be made from the Antarctic regions. That is an important point, for good and bad times in the great southern colonies are dependent upon the state of the weather. The work of anticipating the meteorological conditions cannot, Captain Borchgrevink thinks, be completed until reports from the Antarctic Circle can be made promptly available.

Science has much to hope for from this expedition.

* * * * *

THE International Congress, called to determine upon measures to suppress Anarchy, was opened at Rome on November 25, in the Corsini Palace, with the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Admiral Canevaro, in the chair. All the nations of Europe were represented by delegates.

The Corsini Palace was guarded by a corps of special police, and the greatest precautions are being taken to protect the delegates.

The deliberations of the Anti-Anarchist Conference will be kept secret, and may last a month. But it is believed Italy submitted the following proposals:

"1. Anarchists should be considered as delinquents at common law, and not political criminals; crimes committed by them shall be judged according to common law.

"2. Extradition, which is at present refused because Anarchists are considered political refugees, shall be established.

"3. Ways and means shall be organized to prevent and repress the spread of Anarchist doctrines by the press.

"4. The organization of an international police service against Anarchists between the police of the various European countries."

Germany has taken the lead in this matter. A Central Bureau, representing the different German States, is already established at Berlin, and stringent measures of precaution are being taken against Anarchists.

* * * * *

MARSHAL BLANCO, whose resignation as Captain-General of Cuba was recently officially accepted in Madrid, has been succeeded by General Jimenez Castellanos (hē-mā-nāth cās-tāl-yā-nos). Blanco sailed for Spain on November 30, on board the Spanish transport *Villaverde*, after receiving the American Evacuation Commissioners, General Wade, Admiral Sampson, and General Greene, who called on him at the palace at Havana in order to present their compliments before his departure.

The United States cruiser *Topeka* is now moored in Havana harbor, after considerable delay in getting there.

The distribution of food for the starving Cubans, ordered by President McKinley, began at Marianao, near Havana, on November 27, under the direction of Mr. Charles W. Gould, counsel for the American Evacuation Commission. From Marianao Mr. Gould proceeded to Matanzas, where the work of relief was continued.

The United States transport *Florida* landed the first detachment of United States troops (Companies A, B, D, and E, Second Volunteer Engineers) at Marianao on November 25. All that has been said about the mistakes of the past seems to have had no effect on the War Department, for these troops were landed in the heavy clothing usually worn in the United States. As a result, the soldiers have been suffering considerably with the intense heat. The mistakes of the late war may have been pardonable, but this mistake seems to call for a separate investigation.

The Spanish officials at Havana expect to be able to turn over that city to the Americans between December 10 and December 20. The sooner the better for all concerned. Havana, since the disbandment of the Orden Publico, or military police force, has been practically controlled by the lawless element. Duels are of daily occurrence, hold-ups are happening almost hourly, and robberies are so frequent that they are hardly noticed. The girls employed in a tobacco factory were held up in a body after receiving their pay; on the pay-day following they were escorted to their homes by soldiers.

The Cubans are believed to have been hiding thousands of rifles and large quantities of ammunition in different parts of the provinces of Havana and Matanzas, with the idea of resisting American plans which may not suit their views.

A satisfactory agreement regarding the transfer of public documents to Spain has been reached. Only the papers which are of importance to Spain will be removed. Documents referring to purely Cuban affairs will be left in Havana.

Mr. Robert P. Porter, the United States commissioner appointed by President McKinley to draft tariff regulations for the island of Cuba, is already at work.

* * * * *

THE British are not letting the grass grow under their feet in Africa. The Cape Town to Cairo railroad route, which will join North and South Africa, and which was made possible by General Kitchener's victory at Omdurman, is to be promptly surveyed.

Lionel Declé, a famous French traveller, who has led three expeditions for the French Government in Madagascar and South Africa, has so much admiration for British colonial methods that he has renounced his French citizenship and has become a British subject. He will now conduct a surveying party from Cape Town to Cairo.

About 6,000 miles of the proposed route will, it is thought, be covered in 268 days. From Cape Town to Tanganyika the route has been thoroughly surveyed; but from there on to the navigable waters of the River Nile the route will now be surveyed for a railroad and telegraph line for the first time.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the so-called "Napoleon of South Africa," organizer of the raid of Dr. Jameson into the South African Republic, and moving spirit of the British Chartered South African Company, is behind M. Declé's mission. But the British Government and General Kitchener are closely watching the whole matter. The latter, it is said, has assured M. Declé that by the time he reaches the Nile Valley from the south, about ten months after the battle of

Omdurman, he, Kitchener, will have made an all-British way for him down to Uganda, and will be able to guarantee the safety of any one traversing Africa.

As a beginning, Brigadier-General Macdonald, who greatly distinguished himself at Omdurman, has been instructed to proceed against a force of some 4,000 Dervishes believed to be barring the way between Sobat and Lado.

* * * * *

THE French Government, on November 28, passed through another crisis growing out of the Dreyfus affair.

General Zurlinden, the military governor of Paris, has imprisoned Colonel Picquart, the leading military defender of Dreyfus, on the charge of revealing the contents of certain army documents to his lawyer. The general also proposed to try him by court-martial. As the Court of Cassation is revising the trial of Dreyfus, it was looked upon as unfair, to say the least, to try Colonel Picquart before the decision of the Court of Cassation was announced, as his case naturally rests on that of Dreyfus to a great extent.

Therefore, in the French Chamber of Deputies, on November 28, the Government was interpellated, or officially questioned, regarding its action in the matter: "Would the ministry allow Colonel Picquart to be tried under the existing circumstances?"

An exciting debate followed. Two former Cabinet ministers, M. Poincaré and M. Barthou, who were in the ministry in 1894 when Captain Dreyfus was court-martialled and sentenced to imprisonment for life, made important statements. They announced

that they knew nothing of the circumstances of the case, and especially of the alleged confession of Dreyfus to Captain Lebrun-Renault, until they saw the facts in the newspapers. This caused a great uproar among the deputies, and the excitement increased when M. Poincaré added that Captain Lebrun-Renault did not mention the alleged confession when examined by the president of the Council of Ministers.

Later, the Minister of War, M. de Freycinet, asked the Chamber to respect the independence of the law.

The Premier, M. Dupuy, asserted that it was not within the province of the Chamber or the Government to adjust the connection which may exist between the Dreyfus and Picquart cases, adding that the Government's intervention might hamper the work of the Court of Cassation.

The deputies eventually adopted, by a vote of 437 to 73, a motion approving the statements of the ministers in favor of their not interfering with the judicial powers.

However, this was really a victory for the friends of Dreyfus, as the Premier was understood to intimate that while the Government could not intervene to prevent the court-martial of Colonel Picquart, the Court of Cassation could do so by demanding to see the secret documents in the Dreyfus case, and without them the Colonel could not be tried. The Court of Cassation, it is believed, will now insist on seeing all the documents in the case, the most important having hitherto been withheld for national reasons.

The same evening, an immense mass-meeting was

held in favor of Colonel Picquart, and a crowd of people marched to the Cherche-Midi Prison, where the Colonel is confined, and made a demonstration in his behalf, cheering him and raising insulting cries regarding his opponents.

There were several conflicts between the Dreyfusites and the anti-Dreyfusites; but the tide of public opinion is now strongly in favor of the prisoner of Devil's Island.

Dreyfus has been allowed to cable to his wife, saying he is in good health and spirits.

* * * *

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM R. SHAFTER, on November 25, gave his version of the Santiago campaign, unexpectedly, at the banquet of the Sons of the Revolution, at Delmonico's, New York. He defended himself against some of the criticisms made upon his conduct of the campaign, and claimed that the suffering endured was unavoidable and only the natural result of war. The general added that he had accomplished all he had set out to do.

General Shafter, who is one of the Pacific coast Sons of the Revolution, was warmly applauded.

Among other things, the general, in his speech, admitted that the transports were not suited for the work. He told, in detail, of the sailing of the army of 17,000 men from Tampa, and of its landing near Santiago on June 21, and praised his troops as being the finest army ever gathered together by the United States.

Referring to the landing, the general said:

"We couldn't carry the comforts of a home with

each man. It was impossible. We had three days' rations for every soldier, and every officer went on foot, except General Wheeler, who is old, and myself. Generals Kent and Lawton and the others walked with their rolls on just like the men. You have no idea of the difficulties of that coast. It is very rocky, with perpendicular heights ranging from 10 to 50 feet rising out of the water, and against which the waves are constantly dashing.

"We started amply provided with shore boats, and in addition we knew that the navy was there to assist us. It did so, and splendidly. Without them we could not have landed in twice the time it took us. Within four days we had landed 17,000 men, 2,000 horses, four batteries of artillery, and two transports had gone fifty miles up the coast and brought back 3,000 Cubans.

"The foreign attachés who were with us were greatly astonished at this feat. An English naval officer said it was the most wonderful thing he had ever seen. He didn't understand that one of our American soldiers knows enough to get himself ashore and line up when he gets there without being ordered to do so by his officer. We lost two men, who had their carbines and ammunition on when their boat tipped over, and we lost only twenty horses."

The land battle of Santiago has been so frequently described, that we omit General Shafter's description of it, especially as it does not differ materially from previous versions of that event.

Later General Shafter remarked:

"There was lots of suffering, but men can't go to

war and have a picnic. War is suffering. If you're going to hurt any one very badly, you must give them a chance to hurt you. We were fighting an offensive, and they a defensive war. To less than 21,000 men on our side, there were surrendered 23,000, and not one American prisoner was captured. They were not an aggressive enemy, and many things were done which I would not have done in the face of a more active foe.

"They can talk as much as they choose, but there never was a moment when a man suffered more than was absolutely necessary. We were short of rations, we slept in the mud—there's no doubt about it—but it was the only way to get there. If we had had tents the army couldn't have moved by reason of its impedimenta, and I have never yet heard a complaint from a single man or officer of the regular army."

* * * * *

THE health of the Emperor of China was recently described as being so bad that he was unable to walk without assistance.

Great Britain is reported, from Shanghai, to have hoisted her flag over Ting-Hai, capital of the island of Chusan, and over several other islands of the Chusan archipelago. The news has been discredited; but it is no secret that the British have long contemplated taking this step.

The island of Chusan is one of a group off the east coast of China, and not far from the mouth of the famous Yang-tse-Kiang River, which leads into the heart of China and into the rich valley whose trade Great Britain wishes to gain.

Chusan of itself is not an important place; but it

could be made a valuable naval base, as it is capable of being strongly fortified. Every part of the island is cultivated, its valleys are fertile and well watered, and there are a number of canals which are used for irrigation and navigation.

The products of Chusan, which is only about twenty miles long and from six to ten miles wide, are rice, barley, beans, yams, sweet potatoes, etc.

Recent advices from China say that the British minister at Peking, Sir Claude M. Macdonald, is negotiating with the representatives of the other Powers for the purpose of making joint representation to the Chinese Government on the following lines:

(1) That the treaty Powers will not recognize the restoration of the regency on so flimsy a pretext as the ill health of the Emperor, which is not sufficient to justify a change in the sovereignty; (2) that the work of reform started by the Emperor must not be suspended, not only in the interests of peace in the East, but for the sake also of the maintenance of the Chinese Empire; (3) that it is contrary to principles of humanity to visit capital punishment upon political antagonists, and this practice must be discontinued in future; (4) that the Chinese Government must take greater precautions to prevent assaults by natives on foreign residents in Peking in broad daylight.

The Japanese are said to be preparing to send a strong force of troops into Corea if there is any further disorder at Seoul, the capital.

The most serious news of the week came on November 23. A despatch from Yokohama then announced that street fighting between the political parties at Seoul, capital of Corea, has occurred, and that twenty-

three persons were killed on one side. It was added that further bloodshed was apprehended, and that the Japanese Government had been asked to send troops to Seoul for the purpose of preserving order. Readers of our History of China, just published, will see that it was such incidents as these which led to the war between China and Japan. Now, however, China could not defend Corea, and Russia may undertake to do so. The outcome of the request for Japanese troops is looked forward to with great interest.

* * * * *

REAR-ADMIRAL DEWEY, according to advices from Manila on November 26, is convinced that a conflict between the Americans and Filipinos must take place before a stable government is established in the Philippines. The Filipinos will not believe that the Americans overthrew the power of Spain in the Philippines. The annihilation of the Spanish fleet by Dewey, on May 1, has been represented to the insurgent rank and file as being but a small event in comparison with the "glorious victories" of the insurgents over the Spaniards. The insurgent leaders are well aware they could not have defeated the Spaniards without the assistance of the United States; but the masses are led to believe the contrary to be the case. Naturally, the Filipinos have been gradually led to believe that they are a power, and that it is possible for them to defeat our troops unless their demands are accorded.

Therefore the recent arrival of four transports at Manila with reinforcements of American troops was most welcome to our commanders there.

BY the union of the republics of Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras, under the name of "The United States of Central America," a new republic entered upon its duties on November 1; but it is already in serious trouble.

The new nation had a population of 2,000,000 souls and an area of about 110,000 square miles, with plenty of seaboard on the Atlantic and on the Pacific.

The new republic was particularly interesting to us, as through its territory will pass the Nicaragua Canal, which is to unite the Pacific and the Atlantic for commercial and military purposes.

The movement which ended in the formation of "The United States of Central America" began on June 20, 1895, when Presidents Zelaya, of Nicaragua, Gutierrez, of Salvador, and Bonilla, of Honduras, formed the Treaty of Amapala, which provided for the union of the three countries on foreign affairs, and which created a Diet or Congress to direct these affairs. The Diet, eventually, recommended the formation of a General Assembly, composed of twenty delegates from each of the three countries, to draw up a complete constitutional union. This assembly met on June 30 last, the anniversary of the Treaty of Amapala, and on August 27 last, a Constitution for the new republic was drawn up and signed, provision being made for the admission of Costa Rica and Guatemala, the two remaining Central American republics, if they elected later to enter the new union.

The boundary lines of the States were to remain as heretofore, except as changed by each ceding one department to form a Federal District similar to the

District of Columbia, where the seat of the Federal Government was to be located.

This district is on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side. The capital of "The United States of Central America" was temporarily situated at Amapala, on Tiger Island, in the Gulf of Fonseca, but was subsequently moved to Chinandega.

The Constitution of the new republic provided that there should be a president, elected for four years by direct vote of the people, with a clause providing against immediate re-election.

It was further provided that the three Presidents, Zelaya, Gutierrez, and Bonilla, were not eligible at the first election, thus apparently removing any possibility of intrigues in their favor. The president's duties and powers were modelled after those of the President of the United States.

The presidential election was to take place on the first Sunday in December, and the inauguration of the first President was fixed for March 15 next. But all this seems changed.

Soon after the announcement of the formation of "The United States of Central America" trouble broke out in Salvador, where a strong party opposed the new movement. This party took up arms, and on November 15 it was announced that President Gutierrez had been taken prisoner by the rebels. The rising was headed by Tomas Regalado, a former military inspector, who resigned that office in order to be eligible for the presidency, after having been unanimously proclaimed by the people for the office of president.

Nicaragua and Honduras, under the new Constitu-

tion, were called upon to suppress this revolution. But though Honduras took steps in that direction, Nicaragua remained passive, and on November 30 it was announced that no further steps would be taken to force Salvador to join "The United States of Central America," which, thereupon, to all intents and purposes, ceased to exist as originally planned.

On December 1, after a national existence of less than a month, news of the dissolution of the United States of Central America was announced. Each of the three states, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras, is left to resume its former status, as an independent nation.

* * * * *

BY way of Vancouver, B. C., recently, details were received of the capture by the British warship *Mohawk* of King Belunji, a chieftain of the South Sea Islands, who has been cruel beyond description. In brief, he has been guilty of the wholesale slaughter of women and children, for which he will be tried and probably executed at New Guinea.

The *Mohawk*, during her cruise, hoisted the British flag over fourteen islands of the Solomon and neighboring groups, including Santa Cruz, Utupua in Tinkaulu in the Santa Cruz group; Matema, Fenuloa, Lomlom, Nifioli, Nūkapu, Nalogo, Nupani, and Tocupia in the Reef and Swallow groups. Many of these islands have been the scenes of the massacres of missionaries and others. The British warship *Goldfinch* took possession of other islands.

At Tocupia the *Mohawk* found signs of the much-talked-of submerged continent of the Pacific Ocean, or prehistoric land which is said to have existed between

our Pacific coast and the mainland of Australia. The inhabitants of Tocupia, it is claimed, are not, in any case, of the same race as the Kanakas (a negro race), as the South Sea Islanders are termed. The Tocupians are described as being of gigantic stature. One man was found to be six feet ten inches in height, and the women were proportionately tall. The men have long, straight hair, which they dye a flaxen color, and which hangs in folds over their shoulders. These people, it appears, are copper-tinted. The women, strange to say, wear their hair cut short.

* * * * *

A SCHOONER which arrived at Tampa, Fla., on November 27, from Porto Cortez, Spanish Honduras, reported that Utila island, off that coast, with a population of 5,000 English settlers, was recently swept by a terrible storm which practically destroyed all the houses there, and swept away everything but the roots of the trees. This is probably an exaggeration.

President Iglesias, of Costa Rica, has been visiting Washington. This led to a rumor that the United States is seeking a coaling-station in Costa Rica. It is more likely that the visit of Iglesias was connected with Nicaragua Canal matters, as Costa Rica borders on part of the territory and River San Juan through which the canal must pass.

The battleships *Oregon* and *Iowa* have resumed their long voyage from Rio Janeiro to Honolulu.

The citizens of Olympia, Wash., are purchasing a commemorative copper tablet for the *Olympia*, Admiral Dewey's flagship. It will be placed on the forward turret of the *Olympia*, between the two 8-inch guns. It represents Fame, and will be inscribed with Dewey's famous order at Manila:

"Gridley, you may fire when ready."

There is trouble in the Swat Valley, on the northern frontier of British India, where a fanatical priest has raised the standard of revolt, and has been successful in his first engagement with the troops of the native ruler of the territory of Dir. The British are sending troops to the scene of the outbreak.

The new United States battleship *Wisconsin*, sister ship of the *Alabama* and *Illinois*, was launched on November 26 from the yards of the Union Iron Works, at San Francisco. The first proceeding of the ceremony was the presentation of a flag by the children of the Irving M. Scott School, named in honor of the president of the Union Iron Works.

The *Wisconsin* is of 12,140 tons displacement and 10,000 indicated horse-power. She is 368 feet on the water-line and has 72 feet 2½ inches beam. She is built to steam 16 knots per hour, is heavily armored, and will mount the best guns of all classes.

The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. II., No. 50.

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With the Editor

THE Spanish editors are not the only ones who are fond of exaggerating in favor of their own people. A very curious statement appears in one of the French papers in reference to the Fashoda question; a letter is quoted as having been received from Major Marchand by a friend of his, in which the Major says that he and his 100 Senegalese were attacked at Fashoda by 1,500 of the Khalifa's best

soldiers, and that in two hours he killed 700 of them, and that the "Sultan of the Shillooks," declaring the 100 men to be worth a million, accepted French protection and the insignia of a French officer.

As there is no "Sultan of the Shillooks"; as the chief of that naked tribe, speaking to Lord Kitchen-er's Shillook officer, says he took the French for Englishmen; as Major Marchand admitted that if the British had not arrived his position would have been desperate,—this story seems to us very much like the war stories in the Spanish papers.

Answers to Correspondents

Editor of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD.

DEAR SIR:—In the 107th number of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD you used the expression "at the drop of a hat." Will you kindly tell me through THE GREAT ROUND WORLD where this originated, and what it means? With the trouble in Paris, do you think the Exposition will be postponed? H. R. S.

H. R. S.—We believe that the expression, "At the drop of a hat," originated in the days of duelling, when one of the seconds, by dropping a hat or handkerchief, gave the signal to fire.—The troubles at the French capital seem to be subsiding, and there is no danger at present of a postponement of the opening of the Exposition of 1900.

Editor of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD.

DEAR SIR:—Will you kindly inform one of your subscribers as to the origin of the old custom of the Thanksgiving ragamuffins? There are several theories, but it would be most acceptable in THE GREAT ROUND WORLD. A SUBSCRIBER.

A Subscriber.—The Thanksgiving "ragamuffins," we believe, originated in the old English custom of mumming. In other words, at Christmas-time

masked actors, or young people who were not actors, dressed themselves up in quaint costumes for brief open-air representations of "St. George and the Dragon," and other similar plays, and went from house to house collecting money. They were termed "mummers." The "Waits," or licensed town musicians of olden time, who went from house to house singing Christmas carols, also may have originated the so-called "ragamuffins" of to-day.

Editor of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD.

DEAR SIR:—You state on page 1266, October 20 issue of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, No. 102, that: "Prince Napoleon Louis Bonaparte, a colonel of lancers in the Russian army, is in high favor at St. Petersburg, which also means in high favor with the French generals." Now, what I wish to ask is: Why does it follow, since he (Prince Napoleon) is in high favor at *St. Petersburg*, that he is in high favor with *French generals*?

Also on page 1266, No. 102, you state: "Orders have been issued to arrest the pretender to the throne—Duke of Orleans." Why does it speak of "throne" when France is a republic still?

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JAMES W. G.

James W. G.—Prince Louis Napoleon, because he is a favorite at the Russian court, is also favored by those of the French generals who have been most active in furthering the Franco-Russian alliance. Their sympathies were very strongly Russian some time ago, and as a result they favored the Prince, who was a colonel of Russian lancers and a high favorite at the Russian court.—The Duke of Orleans is referred to as a pretender to the throne of France, though France is a republic, because, if able, he would re-establish the kingdom of France and seat himself upon the throne of the old kings of France.



CHATEAU DE CHENONCEAU.—(FAMOUS PLACES No. 5.)

Current History



THE Treaty of Peace with Spain, the subject of further wearisome negotiation since our last issue, was signed on December 10. There is to be a contest over its ratification in the United States Senate.

Congress reassembled on December 5, and the President's message was read.

Trouble continued to be predicted at Manila between the American forces and the insurgents.

Cuba is practically evacuated, and energetic measures are being taken to improve the situation of affairs at Havana.

France still hears the rumbling of underground political thunder, and nobody would be surprised if the long-expected storm broke loose.

The Spanish Government is much disturbed about the actions of the Carlists, who are credited with being almost ready for an important uprising.

Apprehension regarding the further stability of the Triple Alliance is still felt in many quarters, and Germany is strengthening her army by adding 40,000 men.

Alfred Austin, the British poet laureate, has explained in verse why Great Britain called her sailors and soldiers to arms.

Authority for pronunciation of proper names: Century Dictionary.

THE Treaty of Peace between Spain and the United States was signed on December 10. But there is much to be done before peace really reigns over the Philippines.

The Filipinos recently announced their intention of opposing the transfer or cession of the islands to the United States, and there is a movement on foot to prevent the ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate. Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, is to lead the opponents of the treaty, and Senator Davis, of Minnesota, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, and one of our Peace Commissioners, is to head the friends of the treaty. Both sides claim to be certain of success.

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WHEN the peace terms had been agreed upon in substance, the secretaries of the two commissions drew up the draft of the treaty. It contained thirteen articles, covering the following subjects:

First—The relinquishment of sovereignty over and claim of title to Cuba.

Second—The cession of Porto Rico and other Spanish possessions in the West Indies, together with Guam in the Ladrões.

Third—The cession of the Philippines.

Fourth—The terms of the evacuation of the Philippines.

Fifth—The pledge of the United States to preserve order in the Philippines pending the ratification of the treaty.

Sixth—The release of the military prisoners mutually.

Seventh—The cession by Spain of the island of Kusaie, or Strong Island, in the Carolines.

Eighth—The mutual relinquishment of any indemnity claim.

Ninth—The religious freedom of the Carolines, assuring the rights of American missionaries there.

Tenth—Cable-landing rights at points within the Spanish jurisdiction.

Eleventh—The release by Spain of political prisoners for offences in Cuba and the Philippines.

Twelfth—The pledge of the United States to inaugurate in the Philippines an "open-door" policy, and to guarantee the same to Spain for at least twelve years.

Thirteenth—A revival of the treaties broken by the war.

* * * * *

THE third session of the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States opened at Washington on Monday, December 5. President McKinley's Message to Congress began with a long and careful review of the late war with Spain.

Referring to the future of the Philippine Islands, Cuba, and Porto Rico, the President said:

"I do not discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us as the result of the war with Spain. Such discussion will be appropriate after the Treaty of Peace shall be ratified. In the mean time, and until the Congress has legislated otherwise, it will be my duty to continue the military governments which have existed since our occupation and give to the people security in life and property and encouragement under a just and beneficent rule."

The military occupation of Cuba will be continued until the people of that island are able to set up a stable, independent government of their own.

In regard to Hawaii, the message said that the existing customs regulations of those islands with the United States, and with other countries, will remain unchanged until legislation shall otherwise provide.

The developments in China are being watched by the Government, and the President advises the ap-

pointment of a commission to study trade conditions in the far East.

The construction of the Nicaragua Canal is urged, as a national necessity, under the control of the United States Government. An increase to \$1,000,000 of the \$650,000 appropriation for the Paris Exposition of 1900 is recommended.

The President also announces that the Volunteer army will be mustered out as soon as Congress shall provide for the increase, if necessary, of the regular army to 100,000 men; and finally, the President recommends that a much stronger navy should be provided.

These are among the most prominent suggestions made by the President in his very long message, which met with much approval from the British press, which was particularly gratified at a most cordial reference which the President made to the Anglo-American relations.

* * * * *

THERE is a great deal of discussion at present regarding the so-called "open-door" policy of the United States in the Philippine Islands, which our Peace Commissioners at Paris have pledged this country to adopt.

The term "open door," now so commonly used, had its origin among the British merchants and others in the far East, and grew out of the opening to the trade of the world of certain ports of China, now known as the treaty ports of that empire.

But an "open door" in the Philippine Islands does not mean what is generally known as Free

Trade, that is, the admittance of merchandise into a country free of duty. In Great Britain, for instance, very few articles imported are taxed, therefore that country is said to be following a Free-Trade policy. In the United States, on the other hand, and in nearly every other country of the world, a so-called Protective tariff has been adopted by the Government, which means that goods produced or manufactured abroad, especially those which compete with goods manufactured in the country, are taxed at the port of entry, to provide the revenue or income of the Government, in part.

But it is admitted that for colonial purposes an "open-door" policy is the most advantageous, as a rule, though there are exceptions, Canada being the most conspicuous of them.

It is the intention of the United States Government to place all nations on an equal footing, so far as the tariff laws are concerned, with the United States in the Philippine Islands. But a tariff for revenue will be enforced there, as the money will be needed for the Government's expenses. It is not intended, however, to follow the example of the British in their neighboring colony of Hong-Kong, where all goods are admitted free. The Philippines are to be made self-sustaining, and almost all of the revenue will come from the customs dues.

It will thus be seen that "open door," so far as the United States is concerned, means equality of treatment. This policy could not be applied to the Philippine Islands if they were admitted into the United States as a Territory, for the Constitution would not permit it. Therefore the form of government for the

Philippine Islands at first must necessarily be of a colonial nature so long as it is administered by the military authorities.

The same question or policy may be applied to Cuba and Porto Rico, as these islands produce, or are capable of producing, all the sugar and also other products that the United States consumes. If they were admitted into the Union as Territories or States, we should have to allow the free importation of their products, by which our Government would probably lose \$60,000,000 of revenue annually. Therefore it is not unlikely that the military administration of the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico will be continued until such time as they are thoroughly capable of self-government, or until changes have taken place which may alter the situation considerably.

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WITH Hawaii, however, the case is different. Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands will be under military administration, and therefore subject to the "open-door" policy. But Hawaii was formally annexed to the United States, and will become a full-fledged Territory of the United States on July 4, 1899, if Congress adopts the recommendation of the legislative commission, with a delegate in Congress, a local legislature, and other features of territorial organization. The laws of the United States, generally, will apply to the Territory of Hawaii, but there may be an exception in so far as the navigation laws apply to coastwise trade. That is to say, the traffic between the islands and the mainland may not for the present be looked upon as being coastwise

traffic, and therefore restricted to American and Hawaiian ships. Under present laws coastwise traffic cannot be carried on in other than vessels sailing under our flag.

The right of voting, or suffrage franchise, will not be extended to the Japanese and Chinese contract laborers on the island, as they cannot become citizens of the United States. But the Portuguese who declare their intention of becoming citizens will be permitted, with the other citizens, to vote for members of the legislature.

There is now a law making it necessary to own a certain amount of property to obtain the right to vote in Hawaii, but the proposed form of government for those islands will reduce this amount somewhat. In order to encourage persons to become property holders, there will be both education and property restrictions in regard to holding office.

The delegate of Hawaii in the House of Representatives will not have a vote, but he will have the same privileges as the representatives from Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, our other Territories.

The Senate of Hawaii will consist of fifteen members and the House will have thirty.

Members of the House will be elected by voters who pass an education test alone. But members of the Senate will be chosen by voters who possess both education and property qualifications.

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THE Filipino newspapers at Manila are protesting against the cession of the Philippines to the United States, and assert that the insurgents will accept nothing less than complete independence.

The *Independencia* of Manila concedes that the Americans helped the Filipinos "indirectly by blockading Manila," but claims that even without help the insurgents must have ultimately won.

Consequently, it is added, the Filipinos have decided not to recognize the cession of the islands to the United States, and will resist to the last. The insurgents also claim that they hold 10,000 Spanish prisoners, and that they will force them to serve against the Americans. Finally, the Filipinos claim to have an army of 40,000 men already under arms, and they allege that the United States will require 75,000 men to restore order.

These statements were promptly met by the authorities at Washington. Instructions were sent to Major-General Otis, our military commander at Manila, directing him to "use his good offices" (otherwise, try peaceable means) to obtain the release of the Spanish prisoners. But if Aguinaldo does not release them as soon as the Treaty of Peace is signed, he will be compelled to give them up, that being part of our agreement with Spain.

The authorities at Washington are considering the advisability of immediately reinforcing General Otis by sending him six more regiments of infantry and one regiment of artillery.

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THOSE of our readers who are interested in the long voyage of the battleships *Oregon* and *Iowa* to Manila, will also be pleased to hear that their officers and men have been well cared for by the Navy Department. In fact, never before in naval history

or in the history of the trade in frozen meat have such efforts been made. Steaming down the coast of South America with our two battleships are several colliers and the refrigerator-ship *Celtic*. The latter has on board 250,000 pounds of frozen fresh beef, 25,000 pounds of frozen fresh mutton, and 250,000 pounds of vegetables, all so arranged that the battleships can call for needed supplies whenever they want them.

These immense stores of meat were sewn in cheese-cloth, frozen in Chicago, and were brought from there to New York in a frozen state in refrigerator cars and were loaded on board the *Celtic*, which is fitted with a special refrigerating apparatus which will keep the meat cold for a long time.

Before the battleships reach Manila, the *Celtic* will have performed the most remarkable journey in the history of frozen meat. The refrigerator-ship will have carried in her holds, through all climates, a cargo of frozen fresh meats during the longest voyage ever attempted, and will have demonstrated the almost limitless possibilities of refrigeration and of nautical cold storage. It is believed the battleships and the *Celtic* will take about one hundred days to reach Manila. Up to the present, the longest voyage of a refrigerator-ship has been sixty days.

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THE question of expansion and the "open-door" policy of the United States in the Philippine Islands continue to be discussed in all parts of the United States. We referred very fully to the Philippine question in our issue of December 1, a special

edition devoted largely to this subject. But so much interest is taken in the Philippines that we must present further opinions for and against the policy of our Government.

Prof. F. H. Giddings, before the Academy of Political Science, in the library building of Columbia University, on November 29 read a paper on "Imperialism," during the course of which he said the war with Spain was neither accidental nor merely a product of the machinations of self-loving politicians. He then described how the sufferings of the Cuban population and the destruction of the *Maine* excited the people of our country, and argued in favor of territorial expansion, pointing out that American manufactures were already, in many instances, outgrowing the home demand, and that, like our agricultural products, they must have a foreign market. The professor added:

"As to our great and growing trade with China, all history points to the conclusion that in no way can we make our demand for greater trade facilities in the East so effective as by maintaining our sovereignty over some territory, however small, in that quarter of the world. Possession of the Philippine Islands will afford us the exact sort of reason, or the exact kind of excuse, that will appeal to the Oriental mind and to the European Powers, when we are forced to protest against any policy of exclusiveness in that quarter of the world."

Professor Giddings afterward referred to the friendly relations established between the United States and Great Britain as an outcome of the Spanish war, and remarked:

"Can any one look forward to the consolidation of a Russian-Chinese empire without serious misgivings as to the future of those things that we are accustomed to regard as the essentials of civilization? Certain it is that a gigantic struggle impends between that empire and the Power from which we have derived our own civilization and institutions and which to-day is our truest friend and strongest ally. In the broad sense, there is from henceforth but one real political question before mankind. That question is, Are world politics to be dominated by English-speaking people in the interest of an English civilization, with its principles of freedom, self-government, and opportunity for all; or by the Russian-Chinese combination, with its policy of exclusiveness and its tradition of irresponsible authority?"

Mr. Carl Schurz and Prof. Felix Adler replied to Professor Giddings, combating the latter's ideas. Mr. Schurz, although indorsing Professor Giddings' view of the possible benefits of the Anglo-American understanding, expressed his own concurrence with the remarks of the Marquis of Salisbury at the recent Guildhall banquet, which have been interpreted as meaning that the colonial movement of the United States could not make for peace. The reason for this view, Mr. Schurz believed, was that "hunting in couples" for new colonies could only result in quarrelling over the plunder.

Continuing, Mr. Schurz made a severe attack on the paper of the evening, particularly devoting his attention to the question of the spoils system in its bearing on American politics.

The substance of Professor Adler's remarks was

that he opposed Professor Giddings' arguments from an ethical or moral point of view, declaring that the absorption of popular interest in a colonial empire would only divert the American mind from political and social reforms at home.

Senator Teller, at Washington, on November 29, said:

"I have great faith in the ability of the Anglo-Saxon people to solve the problems of annexation. I have seen it stated that if we annex the Philippines, the downfall of our republic will date from McKinley's administration. If the downfall comes it will not be from that cause."

Senator Hoar, at Worcester, Mass., on November 30, said:

"If it is true that it is proposed to buy of Spain the 'sovereignty of the Philippine Islands' and to pay \$20,000,000 for it, I do not believe that such a treaty will be agreed to, and I do not believe it ought to be agreed to. Spain has very little sovereignty in the Philippines to sell just now, and I do not think the people of the United States are in the market to buy sovereignty just now, or that the Constitution has conferred upon anybody the right to buy any such commodity."

Senator Hoar has evidently been misinformed on this subject. The United States does not purchase the sovereignty of Spain over the Philippine Islands for \$20,000,000. Spain's sovereignty over the Philippines disappeared on May 1 last, when Dewey's gallant sailors annihilated the Spanish fleet at Manila. The \$20,000,000 which our Peace Commissioners propose to pay Spain is as compensation for

permanent improvements made by Spain in those islands and in order that they may be ceded to us by treaty, thus saving the United States the expense of taking what remains of them by force of arms, and, by so doing, completing Dewey's victory.

Captain Alfred T. Mahan, the great authority on naval history, was one of the speakers at the banquet, on November 30, of the New York Chapter of the Colonial Order. He said, in part:

"The word 'colony' as applied to our new possessions is a misnomer. The Roman colony *Colonia* was an outpost of the empire garrisoned by Roman veterans, and extended Rome in the fullest sense of the term. Therefore to become a colony a country must be almost unoccupied and must be qualified by climate for the colonizing race to live and thrive and multiply there. It is hardly too much to say that our race cannot thrive under the conditions of life which obtain in our new possessions. Therefore we should not call them colonies. They are, in reality, dependencies. What does the word dependency signify? It means and involves the faculty of care and watchfulness of those dependent on us. The military and naval officers deal intimately and continually with men who are dependent upon them. Therefore our officers are the best possible guardians for these new nations."

When recently asked as to his opinion of the new policy of the United States, ex-President Cleveland said as follows:

"Without going at all into details I wish to say that I am ardently opposed to every feature of this annexation and expansion policy. The public ought to know pretty well what my convic-

tions are from the Hawaiian question during my administration. I have not changed my mind, and remain opposed to all this annexation, from Hawaii to the Philippines."

In Boston there has been formed an Anti-Imperialistic League which has been joined by many prominent men from all over the country; the League's executive committee recently received a letter from former Secretary of State John Sherman, in which he said as follows:

"My hope is that the Senate will reject the treaty and leave the people of the Philippine Islands free from the shackles of Spain and the distant domination of the United States. I sympathize with Aguinaldo in his ambition to found a republic in the China Sea, near the equator, and hope he may become the Washington of a new nation, absolutely free from European and American influence."

Bishop Potter and Mr. J. C. Carter of New York have been named as vice-presidents of the League, which has received many hundreds of petitions against the imperialistic policy.

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IN spite of further delays, all signs point to Cuba being really evacuated by Christmas Day. By that time the greater part of the Spanish army of Cuba will have been shipped to Spain.

The authorities at Washington are taking most effective measures to improve the condition of affairs at Havana. John McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections for the Metropolitan Election District of New York, and formerly Chief of Police of New York City, has been sent to Havana by the President, at the request of General Francis V. Greene, our mili-

tary commander there, to reorganize the police system of the Cuban capital. This most necessary work, however, cannot be accomplished at short notice. Therefore, Major Russell B. Harrison, provost-marshal of the United States troops at Savannah, Ga., has been ordered to Havana with twelve companies of infantry, to form a provost guard or military police there while the organization of a regular police force is in progress.

General Thomas L. Rosser, of Charlottesville, Va., has been appointed by the President to succeed the late Colonel George E. Waring as Sanitary Inspector in Cuba. General Rosser is a civil engineer and is credited with having considerable executive ability. He commanded the Confederate "Laurel Brigade" of cavalry during the Civil War, so called because each man wore a sprig of laurel in his hat.

American business enterprise is already showing itself all over Havana. Street-cleaning has commenced under American auspices, an immense American hotel has been planned and will soon be in course of erection, railroad and telegraph lines are being planned, electric roads are soon to be built, sites for stores are being secured, and plans for the thorough sanitary draining of the city are being drawn up.

The Cuban delegation at Washington, headed by General Garcia, has been received by President McKinley, informally, as Cuban citizens only, and not as having any official standing. The result of the interview has not been made known.

The American troops arriving in Cuba are all reported to be in excellent health; warehouses for quar-

termaster's, commissary, ordnance, and medical stores are being erected at or near the American camps.

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AT Santiago de Cuba, General Leonard Wood, our military commander, has established a supreme court; but there the prospects for improvement are not so bright as they were, owing to the bitter and continued attacks of the Cuban press on Americans. The general recently informed a committee of Santiago merchants that they should do something to suppress these attacks. He added:

"What your papers say makes no difference to me, but they are hurting you and your people. I used to get large voluntary contributions from philanthropists in America for the relief of distress among the Cubans, and received many inquiries regarding business openings. The attitude of the press has shut off these contributions, and the inquiries about business openings are steadily becoming fewer."

General Wade has appointed Colonel Francisco Valiente, formerly commander of a Cuban brigade, to be chief of the rural police of the Sagua de Tanamo district. This appointment was due to the fact that Valiente was the first Cuban leader in the province to disband his command. He sent his men home to work on farms, and told them to leave the solution of the political problems to the Americans.

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AN interesting book, just issued in Madrid, gives a Spanish account of the blockade of Santiago and the fighting before that city, from the pen of

an eye-witness, Lieutenant José Muller y Tejeiro (hosā-muller-ē-tāhirō), second in command of the Spanish naval forces of the province of Santiago. Among other things, he says:

"The Spanish ships in Santiago harbor succeeded for forty-six days in keeping before the mouth of the harbor a vastly superior fleet, which performed no acts of prowess except to throw a hail of projectiles, which did comparatively little damage. One could not obtain better results with less work, and if provisions had not been wanting in Santiago, God knows, if our fleet had remained there, to what extreme of impatience and despair might not Admiral Sampson have been carried."

Lieutenant Muller, like Admiral Cervera, places the responsibility for the destruction of the Spanish fleet upon the Spanish Council of Marine, which ordered it to proceed to Cuba and made no provision for it in anticipation of its arrival. The loss of the fleet, he states, had been foretold by its commanders and was prophesied as soon as the order was received at Cape Verde to start for Cuba.

Later, the lieutenant praises the American soldiers, saying:

"The Americans fought that day with truly admirable courage and spirit. The houses of El Caney, which General Vara with his five hundred and twenty men converted into as many fortresses, threw forth a hail of projectiles upon the enemy, while one company after another, without any protection whatever, rushed with veritable fury upon the city. The first company having been decimated, another appeared, then a third, and still another; and those soldiers



INDIA—SUBURBS OF BOMBAY.

resembled moving statues rather than men. Of the five hundred and twenty defenders of El Caney only eighty returned, most of them crippled and bruised."

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THE ghost representing the Dreyfus scandal has not been driven away by France, and every day adds to the disgraceful revelations growing out of it.

The Minister of War, M. de Freycinet, recently promised the Chamber of Deputies that the Court of Cassation, which is revising the trial of Dreyfus, should be enabled to throw full light upon the affair, meaning, apparently, that it should have access to all the secret documents in the case. But when the minister's speech was published in the *Official Record*, it was found that a clause had been added to his statements which weakened the promise considerably.

In the French Senate, on December 3, Senator Fabre made an indignant protest against seeming ballot-stuffing in that house. He announced that though in full view of the rest of the Senators he had voted a white or "aye" ticket in the recent critical division on the question of reforming the procedure of courts-martial, the urn was found to contain one white ticket and two blue ones bearing his name, the result being that his vote was recorded against the motion.

An important meeting was held in Paris on December 3 in favor of the revision of the Dreyfus proceedings, and as a protest against trying Colonel Picquart by court-martial while the Dreyfus case is before the Court of Cassation.

On December 5, it was announced that Colonel Picquart had appealed to the Court of Cassation to declare whether he is amenable to civil or military jurisdiction, basing his appeal on various articles of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The court granted a stay of proceedings.

The high military officers said to be implicated in the scandal are understood to be more desperate than ever, and nobody would be surprised if they were to suddenly attempt the long-expected uprising against the civil power of the French republic.

The Premier, M. Dupuy, on November 28, plainly told his countrymen that the republic was in danger of being swept away by military force.

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THE diplomatic world was surprised on December 7, when it was announced from Paris that, on the previous evening, Sir Edmund J. Monson, the British Ambassador to France, in a speech at the annual banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce there, broke away from all the traditions of diplomacy, and delivered a remarkable speech during the course of which he plainly warned France to cease annoying Great Britain.

After referring to the so-called "new diplomacy," and paying graceful tributes to the American ambassadors to Great Britain, the British Ambassador touched upon the surprise caused by the announcement of the conclusion of the recent Franco-Italian treaty of commerce, and added:

"I would earnestly ask officials in power and unofficial exponents of public opinion here, to discour-

tenance and abstain from a continuance of the 'policy of pin pricks,' which, while it can only procure an ephemeral satisfaction to a short-lived ministry, must inevitably perpetuate across the Channel an intolerable irritation.

"I would entreat them to resist the temptation to thwart British enterprise by petty manœuvres, such as the proposal to start colleges as rivals of General Lord Kitchener's projected institution in the reconquered Soudan. Such ill-considered provocation might have the effect of converting Great Britain's present policy of forbearance in Egypt into the adoption of measures which, though they evidently find favor with a no inconsiderable party in Great Britain, are not, I presume, the object at which French sentiment is aiming."

If the British Ambassador spoke with authority in this manner, that is to say, if he was prompted to do so by the British Foreign Office, the relations of France and Great Britain have again resumed a strained state. But if Sir Edmund Monson spoke without authority, it would seem that he has been guilty of an unpardonable indiscretion, considering his rank in the diplomatic service.

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THERE are more rumors circulating regarding the probable collapse of the *Dreibund*, or alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy. Austria is still irritated at the expulsion of Austrian subjects from Prussia, and the Germans are angry at the threatening remarks of the Premier of Austria on the subject. But efforts are being made to pour oil

on these troubled waters. Some of the prominent men of Austria-Hungary think the Premier went too far, and Emperor William of Germany has been causing the removal of some of the subordinate Prussian officials concerned in the affair.

This alliance, referred to as the Triple Alliance, is understood to have been first formed on October 7, 1879, between Germany and Austria, Italy joining about four years later. Nothing definite is publicly known on the subject; but it is understood that this alliance, which was to expire in 1904, unless renewed, has already been renewed three times since 1879. Germany, however, of recent years, has apparently been following a course which may bring Austria and Russia more closely together, especially in Eastern matters, while Germany seems to have entered the field as the open friend of Turkey and direct opponent of Russia in matters affecting the Turkish empire.

The situation is interesting and is being closely watched by all students of foreign politics.

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THE official poet, or poet laureate, of Great Britain, Mr. Alfred Austin, who by royal appointment succeeded the late Lord Alfred Tennyson in that office, has told the readers of the London *Times*, in verse, why and how Great Britain has been arming. The poem, which is interesting in view of recent events, is entitled "Pax Britannica," and is as follows:

Behind her rolling ramparts England lay,
Impregnable, and girt by cliff-built towers,

Weaving to peace and plenty, day by day,
The long-drawn hours.

In peace Spring freed her flocks and showered her grain,
Summer sate smiling under peaceful leaves,
And Autumn piled on the unwarlike wain
Her sickled sheaves.

And white-winged keels flew fluttering to her shore,
Laden with Eastern bale or Southern fleece;
And from the fields of far-off labor bore
The spoils of Peace.

Then, seeing Her within her waves so blest,
The jealous nations, panoplied alike,
Said, "Look, She wears no armor on her breast;
What if we strike?"

But She, of their base greed and armed array
Haughtily heedless, moated by her main,
Still across ocean plowed her peaceful way,
In strong disdain.

Then each to other muttered, "Now at last
Her splendor shall be ours, and we shall slake
Our envy. She is pillowed on her Past,
And will not wake."

Slowly as stirs a lion from his bed,
Lengthens his limbs, and crisps his mane, She rose,
Then shook out all her strength, and, flashing, said,
"Where are my foes?"

Thus to herself She did herself reveal,
Swiftly yet calmly put her armor on,
And, round her Empire sentineled in steel,
Like morning shone!

From field and forge there thronged embattled hosts,
And that one struck the anvil, this the lyre,
And from the furnaces of war her coasts
Were fringed with fire.

Dazed and dismayed, they veiled their futile vow ;
Some fain would be her friend, and some would nurse
Their hate till they could curb the might that now
They could but curse.

But they who watch from where the west wind blows,
Since great themselves, proud that their kith are great,
Said, "See what comes when England with her foes
Speaks at the gate!"

Then back to loom and share her people poured,
Chanting peace-pæans as they reaped and gleaned,
While, gazing worldward, on her undrawn sword
Watchful She leaned.

The neat little reference to the United States in the eleventh verse indicates a desire that Americans should know that Great Britain fears no European combination.

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THE organizers of the armies of Europe, who have been so busy recently, are having much trouble in securing a sufficient supply of horses for the cavalry and artillery services, and they are steadily looking for substitutes. The number of horses required for these purposes is very great indeed. France and Germany, in peace times only, require about 120,000 horses each for army uses; Russia requires 175,000, Austria-Hungary 70,000, Italy and Great Britain 60,000, and Turkey 30,000. Of course there are plenty of horses in Europe, and especially in Russia and Hungary; but large numbers are required for agricultural uses, and the number of horses fit for use in the military service is relatively quite small. Army horses must be strong, speedy,

and capable of great endurance, in addition to being up to certain standards as to size, weight, and age.

In the event of a declaration of war, Germany and France would each require about 75,000 additional horses, Russia would require nearly 100,000 more, and Austria would need about 25,000, besides those already in use in her armies.

Under these circumstances, one can readily see how necessary it is to obtain, as far as possible, substitutes for horses. Bicycles and motor-carriages in every shape and form are being tried, and the French have probably gone further in this direction than any other people. But the German army has a well-equipped bicycle corps, and experiments in the use of motor-carriages are being made with more or less success. Over good roads the bicycle corps work effectively, but when it comes to crossing rough country or roads which have been cut up by the passage of artillery, transport wagons, and other vehicles, the result has not been so good.

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SPAIN is keeping about 140,000 men under arms just now, and they are mainly engaged in adopting precautionary measures against a threatened uprising of the Carlists, or followers of Don Carlos, who claims to be the rightful king of Spain.

The full name of Don Carlos is Infante Don Carlos Maria-de-los-Dolores. He was born in 1848, is the eldest son of Infante Don Carlos, nephew of King Ferdinand VII. By his first marriage with the late Princess Margaret of Bourbon, Don Carlos had four daughters and a son, Don Jayme, who is said to be

active in Carlism. The second wife of Don Carlos was a Princess de Rohan.

The Carlists have taken up arms several times in favor of Don Carlos, and in the years 1873 to 1876 they fought a protracted and for a time successful campaign in favor of the pretender. But the insurrection was eventually suppressed by Marshal Martinez de Campos, the predecessor of General Weyler as Captain-General of Cuba, who completely defeated Don Carlos at the battle of Pena de Plata, in March, 1876. The pretender then escaped to France, and from there to England.

Recently the Carlists are said to have been tempting the Spanish generals and troops to side with them; but the Government at Madrid asserts that these efforts have been unsuccessful.

Some reports say Don Carlos will wait for the ratification of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain by the Spanish chambers before entering the latter country. But as Spain, according to the professions of Don Carlos, would, in the event of his success, be bound to repudiate the treaty, it is difficult to see how the Spaniards would improve their prospects by substituting Don Carlos for little Alfonso XIII.

From Rome there has come a suggestion that a marriage between Don Jayme and the eldest sister of Alfonso, the Princess Maria-de-los-Mercedes, would settle all the differences. The Princess, who was Queen of Spain until her brother was born in 1886, is eighteen years of age (the King, their father, died in 1885, a few months before Alphonso was born). But the Carlists, it is believed, would not be satis-

fied with such an arrangement unless it included the renunciation upon the part of Alfonso XIII. of his rights to the throne.

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THE first thing which strikes a visitor in New York is the array of "sky-scrapers," or very tall buildings of this city. They have grown up rapidly of recent years, and have awakened awe, astonishment, and dismay. Many have been the prophecies made in connection with them. Some people said they would blow down before the first real storm to strike New York, and others asserted that, although reputed to be fireproof, they would burn like torches if the flames started in their basements.

In fact, there have been people who have gone to the extent of prophesying that the weight of these immense buildings on the long, narrow island of Manhattan will some day cause it to disappear in the waters of the North and East rivers, now flowing on each side of it.

The prophets, however, must now admit that the "sky-scrapers" can stand almost any storm likely to visit New York. On Sunday, December 4, the wind was howling over New York City at the rate of over sixty miles an hour, and though some of the tall buildings are reported to have rocked somewhat beneath the force of the gale, they stood it out most gallantly.

But in the midst of the storm, one of the highest of them, the Home Life Insurance Company's building, two hundred and eighty feet high, on Broadway, opposite the City Hall, caught fire from the flames

which destroyed an adjoining building, and a magnificent spectacle followed. Amidst pouring rain and howling wind, the flames from the burning buildings swept grandly skyward, defying the storm and the torrents of water poured upon them by the fire-engines.

When the storm abated and the firemen were able to control the conflagration, it was seen that the sixteen-story "sky-scraper," from the eighth story up, had been gutted and the rest of the building was badly damaged. But it was admitted afterward that the fire-proof character of the "sky-scraper" saved an enormous amount of other property which would have been destroyed had it not been that the flames were practically held in check by the Home Life structure.

The fire, however, raised many questions. The fire department officials claimed that buildings over two hundred feet high were unsafe, as they could not be reached in their upper stories by the fire apparatus, and the next day Mayor Van Wyck signed an ordinance, previously passed by the Municipal Assembly, providing for the appointment of a commission to prepare a new building code for the entire City of New York.

The loss by the fire referred to was about \$600,000.

Numberless suggestions have been made since the fire. Some people claim that the upper stories of such buildings should be fitted with the most complete fire appliances, and that firemen should be regularly stationed on the different floors. Others have suggested stretching wire ropes from such buildings to other high points, and that a sort of trolley-car run along these ropes (hanging from them, of course,

in case of fire) for the purpose of saving life and valuable property. One of the most sensible suggestions is that enormous tanks should be placed on top of the high buildings and connected with fire hose on each floor.

But the regular fire-escape men found in the fire an opportunity to set forth their inventions, and they did so with a great deal of success.

The fire in the Home Life building is likely to turn out to be a blessing in disguise, for it has aroused great interest in the question of "skyscrapers," and experts from a number of cities have already visited the scene of the fire in order to study the conditions and report upon the advisability of placing restrictions upon the building of such high structures.

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YACHTSMEN anticipate a very exciting season for their favorite sport next year. This is due to the interest in yachting which will be aroused by the races for the America's Cup between the new American defending yacht and the challenging yacht, *Shamrock*, belonging to Sir Thomas Lipton.

The keel of the American yacht will, it is expected, be cast this week. The lead for that purpose has arrived at the yards of the Herreshoffs, Bristol, R. I. The work of setting up the frame of the racer will follow the casting of the keel.

Naturally, all the plans for building the defender are kept strictly secret. The draughtsmen at work on the different parts of the yacht's plans know very little about her. It is believed, however, that she will be more of a "fin-keel" boat than the *Defender*,



CAIRO, EGYPT.

The Alabaster Mosque, considered second only to Mosque of St. Sophia, at Constantinople.

This means that her fin-shaped keel will be deeper than that of the yacht which defeated Lord Dunsraven's *Valkyrie III*.

The *Defender*, which is to be used to test the sailing qualities of the new American boat, is being refitted and repaired at the Herreshoff yards. Her aluminum plates are, generally speaking, in good condition, though some of the aluminum braces have corroded and must be replaced.

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THE foreign admirals commanding in Cretan waters have selected the little island of Suda, off the Cretan coast, as the place where the Turkish flag shall float in fulfilment of the promise of the Powers to maintain the emblem of Turkish sovereignty over Crete. The population of this island is entirely Mohammedan.

General Lord Kitchener has written a letter to the London papers, appealing for subscriptions to the amount of \$500,000 to found and maintain the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum, for the purpose of educating the Soudanese and continuing the work commenced by the late General Gordon, the British officer who was killed in the defence of Khartoum after a long and gallant resistance to overwhelming numbers. The next day Mr. William Waldorf Astor subscribed \$25,000 toward the amount, and a few days later the balance of the amount needed was donated.

The British steamship *Sandhill* sailed from Baltimore, on November 26, with 1,800 tons of steel rails and 50 tons of fittings for Bombay, India; and the schooner *Mary Pickands* sailed for Barbadoes with

1,500 tons of rails and fittings. Both ports are British, and up to the present only English-made steel rails have been used there. In addition, it is announced that an order is being filled for 2,500 tons of steel rails for a railroad in Ireland.

The Shanghai (China) municipal council, in behalf of the ratepayers of the foreign settlement subsidy, has invited tenders in New York for the construction of telephone and trolley lines. Both concessions are to be for a period of thirty years, and the companies receiving them will have the exclusive right to establish and operate such lines in Shanghai.

The French Cabinet has decided to authorize a loan of 270,000,000 francs for the purpose of establishing an Indo-China railroad system to connect with the Chinese railroads. The measure will be opposed on the ground that France should first provide for protecting her colonies.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, on December 2, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his accession to the throne of Austria. There was rejoicing throughout the empire, and in Berlin the staff of the United States embassy attended a religious service in honor of the jubilee.

Queen Victoria is said to be contemplating a visit to Germany, on her return from the South of France, next spring, and the German Emperor has allowed it to become known that he will visit England, and possibly Ireland, in return, during the summer of 1899.

The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. II., No. 51.

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With the Editor THE GREAT ROUND WORLD will add several new features to its pages during the coming year, and will endeavor to improve its news facilities with each number, as has been its policy in the past. No one comparing its earlier issues with the later ones can fail to note the progress made. Criticism has been courted, and the publishers have received the co-operation of educators in all parts of the country whose advice and assistance have resulted in the production of a publication now looked upon as an

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authority. Necessarily in its early numbers THE GREAT ROUND WORLD had to rely upon other newspapers for its material from which to furnish the condensed statement of the progress of the world; it is now independent of them, as it obtains this news from original sources.

The two years and over of its existence have yielded the fund of experience, which has transformed an *experiment* into a *success*. Although we receive letters in every mail from subscribers who would have us believe that THE GREAT ROUND WORLD is perfect, we do not agree with them, and feel sure that our constant endeavor to improve will show in the concluding months of 1899 that an advance has been made as marked as that at the end of each preceding year. In one respect we have not heretofore been able to carry out our plans. The Progress of Science, attempted in our earlier numbers, did not satisfy our ambition in that direction, for we realized that this grand subject must be handled well and thoroughly or not at all. Early in the new year the department of "Science and Discovery" will be reopened, and will contain news of all new and important inventions and discoveries; this department will be handled by a writer of unquestioned ability intimately acquainted with the progress of the world.

We have made special arrangements to publish in regular monthly instalments, beginning January, Madame Ragozin's new "History of the World." This history is in part completed, and will need very little in the way of introduction. Her earlier works, and those recently published, have but confirmed the early prediction of such writers as the

famous historian, Le Normant, that her name would be placed high upon the roll of the famous authors of this century. Whether addressing a young or old audience, Madame Ragozin succeeds in fascinating her readers. Simple in style, direct in statement, this new history cannot fail to attract both young and old. In having the early part of the book tested with readers of different ages it has been found to exercise an equal fascination over boys of seven and "boys of seventy." The illustrations are so numerous and so well selected that they form in themselves an almost complete history of the progress of art. In the first forty pages these illustrations number over one hundred and fifty, and those of specimens of early art or sculpture are each of them from the originals now in the great museums of Europe. This has led to a demand from teachers for reprints in separate form, and arrangements are being made to furnish these.

With our regular news pages we shall give illustrations from photographs from all parts of the world; to our large collection of these we are constantly adding. And these news pages will be subjected to as careful editorial work as has been given them in the past, with the purpose of giving to our readers the result of our best efforts, believing that "an average man's best is better than the best man's average."

Sincerely soliciting criticisms and patronage to aid them in perfecting THE GREAT ROUND WORLD during the days and years to come, the publishers wish the readers of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

WE received recently a very interesting letter from the Rev. C. H. Parkhurst in reference to the Philippine question; in answer to our request for permission to publish that letter he writes as follows:

Editor of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD.

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you for your very generous note of December 8. Your communication has not only re-established my confidence in your purpose, but more than re-established it. I should prefer that you would not publish my letter in full, but I have written out two or three paragraphs that you may insert if you see your way clear to do so, as follows:

The question is not only one of political economy but of national honor. On the 19th of April last the Government pledged itself to leave conquered territory to the control of the people of such territory. That Cuba was the only territory specified in the disclaimer has no bearing upon the case. Any other island would have been mentioned as certainly as Cuba if it had been supposed that any other island would be involved. By a vote of 42 to 35 in the Senate, and of 810 to 6 in the House, our country is as solemnly bound to disclaim ownership of the Philippines as though every one of the fourteen hundred islands had been specifically catalogued in the resolution. It is a sad augury for a Christian people when it commences playing with its own pledge, and when it commences to figure out the commercial profit it can make by lying to itself and to the world.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) C. H. PARKHURST.

Current History



The General Situation

THE signing of the Treaty of Peace between Spain and the United States makes it incumbent upon the American authorities to obtain the release of the prisoners held by Aguinaldo and his followers. It is hoped this will be accomplished without trouble, and that the insurgents will lay down their arms.

The American minister at Peking has protested against the cession to France of a suburb of Shanghai, chiefly used now for American and British wharves and warehouses.

The Japanese minister at Washington has outlined the attitude of his country on the Philippine Islands and China questions.

Consul-General Wildman at Hong-Kong has sent the State Department at Washington some interesting facts about trading with China.

The British Secretary of State for the Colonies has made a remarkable speech, warning France and Russia to cease annoying Great Britain.

The Dreyfus case has been causing further trouble to the French Government, including fresh demonstrations in Paris.

The first detachment of American troops reached

Authority for pronunciation of proper names: Century Dictionary.

Havana on December 9, and that city is practically occupied by our forces.

Steps are being taken to provide our soldiers with the materials for passing a Merry Christmas.

General Kitchener has gone back to Egypt to push the British Northern end of the Cape to Cairo route.

* * * * *

THE Anti-Imperialistic League has issued the following address to the people of the United States.

"A true republic of free men must rest upon the principles that all its citizens are equal under the law, that a government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, and that there must be no taxation without representation. These principles abandoned, a republic exists but in name, and its people lose their rights as free men.

"Planting itself upon these lasting truths, the people of the United States solemnly declared in their Constitution that the citizens of each State should have the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States; that all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to its jurisdiction should be citizens of the United States and of the several States; and that the rights of none should be abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The Constitution gives to the United States no more than to the individual the right to hold slaves or vassals, and recognizes no distinction between classes of citizens,—one with full rights as free men, and another as subjects governed by military force.

We are in full sympathy with the heroic struggles for liberty of the people in the Spanish islands, and therefore we protest against depriving them of their rights by an exchange of masters. Only by recognizing their rights as free men are all their interests protected. Expansion by natural growth in thinly settled contiguous territory, acquired by purchase for the expressed purpose of ultimate statehood, cannot be confounded with, or made analogous to, foreign territory conquered by war and wrested by force from a weak enemy. A beaten foe has no right to transfer a people whose consent has not been asked, and a free republic has no right to hold in subjection a people so transferred.

"No American, until to-day, has disputed these propositions; it remains for the new Imperialism to set up the law of might, and to place commercial gain and a false philanthropy above the sound principles upon which the Republic was based. In defence of its position it has already urged the fallacy of the Declaration of Independence and proclaimed a wisdom superior to that of the framers of the Constitution. As solemnly as a people could, we announced the war to be solely for humanity and freedom, without a thought, desire, or purpose of gain to ourselves; all that we sought has been accomplished in Cuba's liberation. Shall we now prove false to our declaration, and seize by force islands thousands of miles away whose peoples have not desired our presence, and whose will we have not asked?

"Whatever islands we take must be annexed or held in vassalage to the Republic. Either course is dangerous to the physical and moral safety of the nation,

inconsistent with our professions, and must result in foreign complications which will imperil and delay the settlement of pressing financial, labor, and administrative questions at home.

"Impressed with the importance of these views, and recalling the declaration of the President that the war with Spain could never degenerate into a war of conquest, we have deferred action until it has become apparent that pressure was being brought to bear upon the President, to convince him that public opinion demands the inclusion of alien territory and great masses of alien people into the territory of the United States.

"We stand by the President's declaration, and in order to give evidence of the opposition to a foreign expansion policy by a vast body of our people, have organized an Anti-Imperialist League, upon the following general plan:

"1. The centre of the movement to be at Washington, with a local secretary there for executive work.

"2. Committees of correspondence to conduct the work in such manner as to bring together the united efforts of men of repute throughout the country, without regard to party, to deal with the subject in all its aspects, as follows: The moral iniquity of converting a war for humanity into a war for conquest; the physical degeneration, the corruption of the blood, and all the evils of militarism which will ensue if troops are to be kept in the Philippines and elsewhere longer than absolutely necessary to enable government to be established which will protect life and property; the political evils and the necessity of preserving the Union upon the principles of its framers; the clear

necessity of large increase of taxes for the support of armies and navies, with a great probability that voluntary enlistment will have to be supplemented by drafts."

This address is being sent out to business men all over the country, and has attracted a great deal of attention.

* * * * *

NOW that the Treaty of Peace between Spain and the United States has been signed, the American officials will have to carry out its provisions. Although the full text of the document will not be made public until presented to the Senate at Washington, its general provisions have been outlined in recent numbers of **THE GREAT ROUND WORLD**. Among them was an article which pledges the Americans to obtain the release of the prisoners held by Aguinaldo and the insurgent forces in the Philippine Islands. The insurgent forces will also be called upon to disband, and, failing compliance, they will be compelled to lay down their arms.

The United States authorities at Manila will also provide for the return of the Spanish troops in the Philippines to Spain. The Spaniards will be allowed to take their arms, ammunition, flags, etc., and any gunboats which may have escaped destruction by the fleet under Admiral Dewey.

It is hoped that the insurgents will comply with the demands of the Americans, and so avoid any further bloodshed.

However, further reinforcements of troops are to be sent to Manila, and Admiral Dewey's fleet is to be still further strengthened.

The United States gunboat *Bennington*, now at Honolulu, has been ordered to Guam, our island in the Ladrone group, to make a survey of the harbor for the purpose of establishing a naval station there. When this work is accomplished, the *Bennington* will proceed to Manila.

By that time it is expected that the *Helena*, now on her way to the far East *via* the Suez Canal, will have arrived at Manila; and the gunboats *Concord* and *Petrel*, which have been cruising in Chinese waters, will have returned to Manila Bay.

This would give Admiral Dewey a sufficient force of small vessels to carry out the policy of the United States Government in the Philippine Islands, to reduce any turbulent natives to subjection, and to bring about the release of the Spanish prisoners if Aguinaldo refuses to give them up peacefully.

The strain, however, has been telling upon Admiral Dewey. He makes no complaints; but his friends know he is a sick man, and giving way before the high nervous tension which he has been subjected to since May last. The Washington authorities wished him to return to the United States a few months ago, but the Admiral thought there was still important work to do, and asked to be allowed to remain. He is now desirous of returning home, his friends say, on the flagship *Olympia*, and by way of the Suez Canal. It is hoped that he may be allowed to do so, as the ovation he is sure to receive on his journey back to the United States and on his arrival here has been well and gallantly earned.

* * * * *

FRANCE, according to a despatch from Peking, has applied to the Chinese Foreign Office, through her minister at the Chinese capital, for a reversal of the decision of the viceroy of Nankin in refusing to cede to France Po-Tung, a suburb of Shanghai, chiefly used now for American and British wharves and warehouses. British warships have already been sent to Shanghai to support a British protest against the cession, and the American minister at Peking is also protesting against the cession of Po-Tung. The Japanese minister is supporting the protests of the American and British ministers, and it is said that American warships may be sent to Shanghai to protect our interests there.

What makes matters more serious is the fact that the French consul-general at Shanghai seems unwilling to recognize the authority of the Chinese Foreign Office in the matter, and has threatened to employ the French naval force there in order to compel the viceroy to cede the disputed territory to France.

The whole affair looks like an attempt on the part of France to gain military ascendancy in the rich Yang-tse-Kiang valley at the expense of the United States and Great Britain, for Shanghai is the principal port through which the trade of the Yang-tse-Kiang basin flows.

Russia seems to have suddenly made a great change in her policy at Peking. When the new Russian minister, M. de Giers, presented his credentials there on December 9, he refused to present them to the Dowager Empress, and eventually handed them to the Emperor himself, the Dowager Empress not being present.

The Emperor was then described as looking weak and sickly.

Mr. John Barrett, the former United States minister to Siam, in an interview at Shanghai on December 9, after returning from a visit to Peking and the principal Chinese ports, said the situation in China is most critical, and that Manchuria is no longer Chinese, but Russian territory. He added that New-Chwang, the chief northern port for American products, is also practically Russian, and liable to be closed at any moment.

According to Mr. Barrett, the only permanent safeguard to American and British interests is immediate and united action by the interested governments to defend the integrity of the Chinese Empire, to enforce reforms in the government, to prevent further cessations of ports and provinces, and to insist upon the "open-door" policy in all parts of China, including the spheres of influence claimed by Russia, Germany, and France.

Otherwise, the former minister pointed out, the impending partition of the Chinese Empire will seriously curtail the field of trade by disastrously affecting American and British influence in Asia.

* * * * *

THE new Japanese minister to Washington, Juturo Komura, has been visiting New York city, and while here was interviewed on the subject of the "open door" in China. He said the Japanese take a very deep interest in this question, and are in favor of the "open door," as they want free competition in commerce. The minister added that Japan has no

territorial ambition, but in view of the immense prospects for foreign trade in China he was of the opinion that Great Britain, the United States, and Japan have a commercial interest which will not warrant them in permitting other foreign Powers to have a monopoly of Chinese trade.

Referring to the relations between Japan and the United States, M. Komura said they were of a very friendly nature, and that he could not think of any matter which would cause friction in the future.

Touching upon the question of the dismemberment of China, the Japanese minister thought that, while Great Britain, Russia, and Germany, to say nothing of France, might get further territorial concessions in China, the Chinese Empire was too large to be dismembered at present. He admitted that China was a weak nation compared with others, but he insisted there was good stuff among the Chinese from which to make fighting men, though their officers were very weak and without training.

Regarding the Philippine Islands, the minister of Japan said the Japanese were a unit in hope and desire that the United States should retain possession of those islands for all time, as the presence of Americans there would lead to a greater familiarity with Japan and its great possibilities as a field for investment.

The Japanese minister was also questioned as to the accuracy of the report that Japan had offered to buy the Philippine Islands for \$200,000,000. He denied having any knowledge of such an offer, and in official Japanese circles at Washington it was asserted

that Japan has never submitted any proposal to this effect to the United States.

M. Komura graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1878 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was at one time first secretary of the Japanese legation at Pekin. In 1897 he was appointed Secretary of State for foreign affairs, and held that post until appointed Japanese minister at Washington.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL WILDMAN, writing from Hong-Kong, has forwarded to the State Department at Washington some interesting facts, pointing out the difficulties of trading with China. The question is one of great interest to us at present, in view of the steps being taken to develop our trade with Asia.

Mr. Wildman says the class of goods most in demand is of a cheap, flashy nature, generally known as "Birmingham (brummagem) wares" and the German imitations of these wares. Credit of from three to four months is usually given; but the Chinamen generally pay for their goods in instalments to suit their convenience.

A trade-mark, or "chop," as the Chinese call it, after it has become popular, is of more importance than the quality of the goods themselves.

All running accounts between the natives are supposed to be settled by the Chinese New Year, and failures to do so affect the credit of the defaulters. The Chinese are very energetic in collecting all the sums due them by Europeans before that date; but they are not so quick in taking their deliveries, and

are liberal with promises of early settlement if accounts are allowed to stand over. The German houses have set a bad example by granting these favors, and other merchants have been compelled to follow their example in order to retain their customers and secure a share of the new business of the incoming year.

A Chinaman seldom admits a profit from anything purchased; and when his prospective profits are forty per cent. and he only makes twenty per cent., the Chinaman will lament his loss, declaring he is actually twenty per cent. out of pocket.

In selling tinned milk, for instance, to a Chinese merchant, his coolies, or servants, are allowed to open every case, remove the wrappers, carefully inspect each tin, reject all those having any labels defaced to the slightest degree, and replenish the short cases with acceptable tins. The coolies decline to take the rejected tins except at greatly reduced prices, and will often refuse to take them at all. But they will buy them later in the auction-room, at their own prices, where the dealers combine to keep the price down.

Trade-unionism of a certain character prevails in China. In the United States these unions are powerful and influential; but they will listen to argument. The Chinese trades-unions, or guilds, as they are termed, are much more dictatorial. Every branch of trade is represented by a guild which is supported by the contributions of its members. These guilds have no recognized head or place of meeting, but their decrees are circulated by word of mouth, and are implicitly obeyed, and a refusal to comply with the cus-



TYPICAL RIVER SCENE IN CHINA.

tomary conditions of trade would result in a complete boycott of the obstructionist.

In spite of these little drawbacks, if the foreign merchant accepts the Chinese methods of doing business and grants long credits, the Chinese merchant, as a rule, will be found reliable and trustworthy. Large transactions with Chinamen are often successfully carried out, with nothing stronger as a bond than the Chinese merchant's word or a book record of the facts retained by the principal.

Americans who contemplate doing business with the Chinese, not only in China, but in the Philippine Islands, where they are the controlling factors, should bear these facts in mind, and above everything avoid hurting the sensibilities of the Chinese traders, for a Chinese merchant's word is his bond, and can be relied upon with very rare exceptions.

* * * * *

FOLLOWING the remarkable warning to France delivered by the British ambassador at Paris, Sir Edmund J. Monson, on December 6, and detailed in our last issue, the British Secretary of State for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, speaking at a Conservative gathering at Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, on December 8, again warned France to cease annoying Great Britain, and also threatened Russia. These two speeches have made it more and more clear that Great Britain is fully determined to grapple with her enemies if they continue the policy of "pin-pricks," or petty annoyances, which she claims to have been subjected to in China and Africa for a long time past.

Referring to France, Mr. Chamberlain said the Government's policy in Egypt depended entirely upon the possibility of reaching an understanding with France, "a thing which is impossible so long as the French pursue a policy of exasperation."

Referring to Russia, the Secretary of State for the Colonies said that, while hitherto the endeavors to reach an agreement had failed, he believed an agreement with Russia was necessary "unless very serious complications were to be encountered."

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said there were no insurmountable obstacles to an agreement with Russia. On the contrary, he pointed out, it was quite possible to "conciliate the reasonable ambition of Russia with the fixed policy of Great Britain to maintain equal opportunities of trade for all nations."

He also said that the objects Great Britain had in view were "shared also by the United States, Germany, and Japan, all of whom have identical interests."

Mr. Chamberlain then said:

"I dare say you have observed the very pregnant passage in the recent message of President McKinley to the United States Congress—the passage referring to the very important interests of America in the East, in which he declares that these interests shall not be prejudiced by exclusive treatment. That is a very noteworthy passage, and, without being a prophet, I think I shall not be too sanguine if I say that in the future we shall not stand alone as guardians of the 'open door.'"

In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain made the following statement:

"If I congratulate you on the development of good feeling between us and a great Continental State (Germany), still more do I rejoice at the growth of friendly relations between ourselves and our colonies, and between ourselves and the United States. Already the United States, if regarded from the standpoint of potential resources, is the greatest of civilized States, with its immense population of intelligent citizens, chiefly Anglo-Saxons; and if we are assured of the support of the Anglo-Saxon race, whether it abides under the Stars and Stripes or under the Union Jack, there is no other combination that can make us afraid."

The two speeches proved very irritating to France, although a semi-official note was issued, saying the British ambassador in his remarks had no desire to interfere in the internal affairs of France.

The general opinion is that Great Britain intends to force France to settle all the questions in dispute between them.

* * * * *

GENERAL LORD KITCHENER, of Khartoum, sirdar of the Egyptian forces, started on his return journey to Khartoum on December 7. There is much work to be done in Africa, and the conqueror of the Mahdi is on his way to the front with the intention of completing his task. The "Cape to Cairo" commercial route is to be pushed with energy, and the French have to be looked after in the Bahr-el-Ghazal district. Then there is the possibility of trouble with Abyssinia, and the fact that the treasure of the Mahdi, erroneously reported to have been discovered, is said to be concealed not far from Khartoum. The Sirdar will endeavor to find it.

Finally, General Kitchener will immediately commence supervising the building of the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum, after which the work of educating the Soudanese will begin.

The word "Sirdar" has been so frequently mentioned in *THE GREAT ROUND WORLD* that an explanation of its origin will be interesting. When the British occupied Egypt in 1882 and took the Khedive, or ruler of that country, under their protection (though he is subordinate to the Sultan of Turkey), one of the first reforms introduced was the reorganization of the Egyptian army. For this purpose British officers were sent to Egypt and were placed in command of the native troops. By dint of hard work and the exercise of considerable diplomatic skill, these officers have gradually drilled and trained the native soldiery of Egypt until the Egyptian army is a splendid fighting machine. The native troops are well clad, well fed, well officered, and drilled to perfection. Moreover, the British have succeeded in instilling a fine military spirit into the soldiers of Egypt.

This task, as previously set forth, required the exercise of considerable diplomacy. Radical reforms would probably have caused bitter feelings among the native soldiers. Therefore the native troops were allowed to retain their colors, their flags and insignia, and all the distinctive attributes of an unconquered people. Even the Egyptian military titles were allowed to remain. Thus, the British commander of the Egyptian forces was given the ancient title of "Sirdar," or General-in-Chief. A British major in the Egyptian service was termed "Bimbashi," and a captain was called "Jougoul."

Sirdar, however, in Arabic, really means "head man."

General Kitchener is the second sirdar of Egypt by British appointment. Major-General Grenfell was the first British sirdar.

The British officers in the Egyptian service also wear the Egyptian "fez," or red cap peculiar to Egyptians and Turks.

* * * * *

THE work of railroad building in Africa, part of the work which the Sirdar will supervise indirectly, is decidedly interesting, although somewhat hazardous. Details have just been received regarding the progress made on the railroad being built in that part of British Africa known as the Uganda Protectorate. Uganda is a vast tract of country south of Khartoum. It is situated to the west and northwest of Lake Victoria Nyanza, and is about 600 miles from the coast. It has an area of about 90,000 square miles, and a population of from 300,000 to 500,000. The country is administered by the British East Africa Company.

The rails of the Uganda Railroad have reached the two hundred and thirty-fifth mile post, which means that you can now travel by train from the coast to the temperate highland country 4,000 feet above the sea. But the obstacles have been very great, including passing through a very unhealthy country, where good water is scarce and where abound the tsetse-fly, lions, and jiggers, insects which eat their way into the flesh and cause very painful sores.

The jiggers—fleas resembling "harvest ticks"—were

imported, *via* West Africa, from South America, and the British officials fear they will be carried into India by the coolies.

After the jigger has succeeded in getting beneath the toe-nails or skin of a person or animal, it lays its eggs; and it is from this source that the painful and dangerous nature of the sores is derived. A French physician, just leaving South America not long ago, got a jigger in his foot. He left it there, wishing to show its effect to the Paris doctors. Blood poisoning set in, and he died on the voyage.

The tsetse-fly, previously referred to, is about the size of a common house-fly, but the bite of this insect is almost always fatal to the ox, horse, and dog, as well as to other creatures. There is no cure known for the bite of the tsetse-fly. Some days elapse before the animal bitten shows symptoms of sickness, and then it appears to be suffering from a severe cold, and grows worse daily until it dies. As a protection against the bites of these flies, all animals in the districts they infest are smeared with a nasty paste. Strange to say, the tsetse-fly's bite has little or no effect upon man.

Then the railroad men were in constant danger of meeting lions, elephants, and other beasts of the forest, while giraffes, zebras, large and small antelopes, and other wild animals abounded. The smaller insects were so numerous that unacclimated people suffered agonies from their bites; and, in short, every rail laid was put down at the cost of very great suffering and risk of life.

The Uganda Railroad will some day form one of the links or branches of the great Cape Town to

Cairo route which the British are pushing northward and southward with such commendable energy and perseverance.

* * * * *

DESPATCHES from Paris on December 8 showed that further progress has been made in the Dreyfus case. The Court of Cassation ordered a stay of proceedings in the Picquart court-martial, and it was announced that the court has finally examined the secret documents in the case.

Colonel Picquart, as announced in No. 109 of *THE GREAT ROUND WORLD*, was imprisoned by General Zurlinden, the military governor of Paris, on the charge of revealing the contents of important military documents to his lawyer, in the efforts made by the Colonel to clear Dreyfus of the charge which brought about his imprisonment for life. As the Court of Cassation was revising the trial of Dreyfus, it was regarded as unfair to try the Colonel before the decision of the court was announced. Thereupon, as set forth in No. 110 of *THE GREAT ROUND WORLD*, Picquart appealed to the Court of Cassation, and the latter granted a stay of proceedings in his case. His trial was to have commenced on December 12.

The opening of the new Opéra Comique in Paris on December 7 was the occasion for a violent demonstration upon the part of the Dreyfusites and Anti-Dreyfusites. Among the audience were President Faure, the members of the Cabinet, Senators, Deputies, and other notabilities. Large crowds of people assembled in front of the theatre; and when the President appeared he was greeted by loud cheers for the army

from the Anti-Dreyfusites, who are also termed Anti-Revisionists, and with opposing cheers for Picquart from the Dreyfusites, or Revisionists. Eventually the two parties came into collision, and a number of arrests were made before the crowds were quieted by the police.

Since then there have been a number of small riots in Paris between Dreyfusites and Anti-Dreyfusites; and the passions of the opposing factions became more and more excited when it was announced that Colonel Picquart would be provisionally released, and that Dreyfus was to be brought back to Paris for examination by the Court of Cassation.

Extra forces of police and republican guards were placed on duty in the different districts where rioting was apprehended, and large bodies of troops were held in readiness for immediate movement.

On December 12 there was a demonstration upon the part of the Anti-Dreyfus mob in front of the official residence of General Zurlinden.

There was an uproarious scene the same day in the French Chamber of Deputies, growing out of an interpellation, or question put to the Government, regarding the conduct of the general staff in the Dreyfus case. Blows were struck, and some duels were arranged. Among others the charge made was that the general staff had been guilty of treason, and had condemned Dreyfus without any proof.

It was announced on December 10, on the authority of a prominent member of the Chamber of Deputies, who obtained the information from one of the members of the court-martial which tried Dreyfus, that the secret document so frequently mentioned in the

case was the only real evidence, and the court had unanimously decided to acquit the prisoner held on such flimsy testimony, when an officer appeared before the court-martial. He said he had been sent by General Mercier, the then Minister of War, to tell the members of the court-martial that the minister had in his possession another secret document which it was impossible to show them, but which proved the prisoner's guilt beyond any doubt. Thereupon, it appears, the court-martial voted to condemn Dreyfus solely on the strength of this communication from the Minister of War.

* * * * *

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S message to Congress had a very good effect upon the Cubans. Señor Rafael Portuondo, president of the Cuban Assembly, said:

"The message is most satisfactory to Cuban aspiration, and will have an excellent effect here. It proves beyond further cavilling and dispute the honest intention of the United States toward Cuba."

The reputed ashes of Columbus were transferred with great ceremony on December 12 from the cathedral at Havana to the Spanish cruiser *Conde de Venadito*, which afterward sailed for Cadiz, escorted by two gunboats.

The first American troops to reach Havana were the 202d New York. They arrived there, about fifteen hundred strong, including Hospital Corps, Signal Corps, and teamsters, on board the transport *Minnewaska* on December 9. The first of our soldiers to land in Havana were Privates W. B. Raymond

tempting to seize the city, were escorted to the American camp at Marianao.

* * * *

WE announced in No. 107 of **THE GREAT ROUND WORLD** that General Joseph Wheeler was taking great interest in the future of Cuba and the education of young Cubans, and that he had asked Gilbert K. Harroun, treasurer of Union College, to ask the American colleges if each of them will give free education to two or more young Cubans of the right sort. The request met with an immediate and favorable response from a number of the leading American colleges; and now, the Cuban Educational Association has been organized for the purpose of accepting and carrying out the offers made by the American colleges.

The idea has been most favorably received in Cuba and numerous replies have been received from Cubans who are desirous of being educated here. The allotments now under consideration include only the young Cubans who can pay for their own board and other expenses. All Cubans educated under this scheme must promise to make their home in Cuba after being educated in the United States.

But the association has received the names of a number of young men of special merit who have been left penniless by the revolution. It is estimated that the yearly cost of board and incidentals for young Cuban students in our educational institutions will vary from \$100 to \$250, and therefore the association has issued an appeal for funds to be devoted to the maintenance of Cuban students who are unable to support themselves.

The following have agreed to receive subscriptions:

Major-General Wheeler, Huntsville, Ala.

Alexander E. Orr, president Chamber of Commerce, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York.

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia University, New York.

Dr. Albert Shaw, No. 13 Astor Place, New York.

William H. Baldwin, Jr., president Long Island Railroad, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York.

Gilbert K. Harroun, treasurer Union College, No. 289 Fourth Avenue, New York.

* * * * *

MRS. MCKINLEY, the wife of our President, has been visiting New York city for the purpose of buying Christmas presents. Her health would not permit exposure to the cold weather, so Mrs. McKinley gave lists of what she wanted to her friends, and they visited the stores for her.

In the President's suite at the Windsor Hotel the big drawing-

room was decorated with miniature fir-trees, great palms, chrysanthemums, and red roses; and with



NEW YORK CITY.
Battery Park, Aquarium in the foreground,
Statue of Liberty in the distance.

1566 Mrs. McKinley's Christmas Shopping

a large wood fire in the big grate, sparkling and crackling, the apartment was transformed into a luxurious home of Santa Claus. There, on a number of



NEW YORK CITY.

View of Madison Square from Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue; Madison Square Garden Tower in the distance.

tables, were placed the packages brought by crowds of rosy-cheeked messenger boys, and Mrs. McKinley, assisted by Mrs. Abner McKinley, Miss Mabel McKinley, and other ladies of the party, inspected the almost countless gifts of all sorts intended for the friends, relatives, and little children who bless Mrs. McKinley at Christmas-time. There

were numerous pieces of jewelry, buckles, and belt-pins, hat-pins and other pins, lace handkerchiefs and embroideries, and, in short, everything which goes to make people happy at this time of the year.

Of course Mrs. McKinley did not forget the President. It is her custom to find out before Christmas exactly what the President would most like to have

* * * *

for his Christmas present. This year Mrs. McKinley selected one of the old-fashioned watch-fobs, with a heavy gold seal, which have again come into fashion.

At Christmas Mrs. McKinley receives hundreds of presents, and in addition to these she is constantly receiving gifts or remembrances from different parts of the country. Although she cannot use one-quarter of them, Mrs. McKinley insists upon their being carefully put away, with the result that she has several closets at the White House packed to the utmost with presents from her friends and admirers.

* * * * *

WE described, in No. 109 of **THE GREAT ROUND WORLD**, how Americans all over the world celebrated Thanksgiving. We were compelled to add that in Cuba and Porto Rico (Havana excepted), turkeys were scarce, and our soldier boys had to make shift with guinea-fowl or any other kind procurable. They will not fare so badly on Christmas Day.

Friends of our soldiers are making every effort to provide them with Christmas cheer of the best American kind. The newly organized Cuban and Pan-American Express Company is already busily engaged in transporting large quantities of delicacies to the troops in Cuba and Porto Rico, and the Secretary of the Treasury has recommended to the War Department that all Christmas presents for officers and soldiers of the United States armies in Cuba and Porto Rico be admitted free of duty, which will be done.

The Fifth Immunes, an Alabama regiment stationed at Santiago, will, however, be the happiest body of troops, for a large party of Southern girls, sweethearts, and wives of the officers and men will

sail for Santiago on December 21 on the transport *Obdam*, to pass Christmas at Santiago.

This party will take with them a large consignment of Christmas gifts, and the Fifth Immunes at least are certain to have a jolly Christmas.

* * * * *

GENERAL CALIXTO GARCIA, one of the most noted of the Cuban leaders, who had been in Washington recently on a mission, died there of pneumonia on December 11. President McKinley and Secretary Hay wrote letters of condolence to the family and to the Junta representative at Washington. Garcia was born at Holguin, Cuba, sixty years ago, and began fighting for Cuban independence in 1868.

Senator Hale, on December 6, introduced in the Senate a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to erect a monument in Havana to the memory of the sailors and marines who lost their lives by the explosion of the *Maine*.

The bill providing for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal has been reported to the Senate, and all friends of the measure hope to see it become law as soon as possible. It is probable, however, that the bill may be delayed in its passage, although there seems to be no question of its being ultimately adopted.

The new viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and his wife (formerly Miss Mary Leiter, of Chicago) were tendered a farewell banquet at the Hotel Cecil, London, on December 9. The same night Lady Curzon and her children started for India by sea. Lord Curzon did not leave England until December 15, when he started for Marseilles, and joined the steamer there on which his family were passengers.

The Great Round World

And What Is Going On In It

Vol. II., No. 52.

DECEMBER 29, 1898

Whole No. 112

1569

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**With
the
Editor**

ONE of the English papers recently contained a very interesting and ingenuous article on the Nicaragua Canal question and the Bulwer-Clayton treaty. Several times recently this paper has published articles with a most magnanimous and unselfish ring to them in reference to this most interesting question. "Why wait until the Americans demand an abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty?"

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Why not give up the matter and let them control and build the canal without raising any question about it?" These and other sentiments are now succeeded by a straightforward statement showing the true inwardness of the whole matter, and the writer of this last article does not mince matters.

"Joint control," he says, "in the first place means joint guarantees and *joint expenditures*, and we do not believe that the people of this country [England] are prepared to spend money in Nicaragua." So here at last is the motive laid bare. England, in a magnanimous spirit, says to America: "Go ahead, build the Nicaragua Canal, spend your millions for it, and we shall not ask to pay our share; and, incidentally, we have decided that we shall not insist upon your keeping that old agreement as to the joint control, but trust you to do what is square in reference to ourselves when we ask permission to pass through this 'open door.'" The author becomes more and more frank as he continues: "We merely want an open water-way that no one will be able to tamper with; now our contention is that we can secure this object better through American control than by any other means." He adds: "Indeed, if America holds the canal, it will be of more use to us in time of war than if we held it ourselves. If it is controlled by America . . . it will be in hands strong enough to defend it."

So he would have us stand the expense of building this canal and also furnish policemen to keep foreign dogs or uncomfortable strangers from interfering with his comfort as he passes through. Surely this is all very fine; but if we do build the canal we shall certainly use our own judgment as to the rules for its

use, and Great Britain may find that we, too, are able occasionally to exercise control. The writer's final suggestions as to what America should do in return for permission to abrogate the treaty and stand the expense of the canal, and, incidentally, furnish policemen to guard it, are as follows. He says: "The only conditions which we would make should concern the canal itself. We would abrogate the treaty on the following terms:

"First—That within the next ten years the United States should make or obtain the making of an inter-oceanic canal.

"Second—That she and no other power should exercise control over this water-way.

"Third—That if the United States ever withdraws her power of control, it should be offered first to Great Britain.

"Fourth—That the canal should be open at all times to all nations at peace with the United States.

"Fifth—That the dues charged should be the same in the case of American and other vessels.

"If the United States would agree, as we believe she would, to such terms as these, we could have no possible ground for refusing to give up our rights in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty." (Certainly not!) "We would rather abrogate the treaty out of good-will and good feeling than for any direct *quid pro quo*."

Then it is not a *quid pro quo* when we advance the few hundred millions necessary, and also police the canal? John Bull should say: "Go ahead, Brother Jonathan; build your ditch and I will not interfere; and when it is done, let me sail my boats in it, and I will do as much for you in the Suez."



CHINON.—(FAMOUS PLACES No. 6.)

Current History



The General Situation

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY has made a tour of the South, during which he delivered several remarkable speeches. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm everywhere.

Major-General Merritt has returned from Manila, by way of Paris and London, and gives his views on the Philippine situation.

Col. William J. Bryan, the former Presidential candidate, is in favor of coaling-stations only in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Cuba.

Rear-Admiral Dewey believes in liberal measures of local self-government in the Philippines.

Serious negotiations are said to have been begun between Russia and Great Britain for the solution of the Chinese question.

The Czar, according to a London editor who recently visited him, is in favor of peace. But it is pointed out the Russian treasury is depleted and famine is threatened in the Empire.

* * * * *

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY, on December 14, arrived at Atlanta, Ga., to attend the Peace Jubilee there. He addressed the members of the Georgia

Authority for pronunciation of proper names: Century Dictionary.

legislature at the capitol, and caused quite a sensation by his remarks, especially his statement that the time has come for the North to share with the South in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers.

The part of the President's speech containing this remark was as follows:

"The memory of the dead will be a precious legacy, and the disabled will be the nation's care. A nation which cares for its disabled soldiers as we have always done will never lack defenders. The national cemeteries for those who fell in battle are proof that the dead are cared for, and the living have our love. What an army of silent sentinels we have; and with what loving care their graves are kept! Every soldier's grave made during our unfortunate Civil War is a tribute to American valor. And while, when those graves were made, we differed widely about the future of this government, these differences were long ago settled by the arbitrament of arms; and the time has now come, in the evolution of sentiment and feeling, under the providence of God, when, in the spirit of fraternity, we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers."

This last statement of the President caused the Georgian representatives to spring to their feet and cheer wildly.

Several minutes elapsed before the President could continue his remarks. And that evening and the next day there was little else talked of but "what the President said about the Confederate graves."

When the capitol doors were thrown open after the speech, immense crowds of people pushed toward the President and tried to grasp his hands. His kind

words had spread like wildfire, and the enthusiasm of the multitudes was almost indescribable.

On the following day the President reviewed an imposing military and civic parade, and was accorded another ovation. In fact, despatches from Atlanta said the welcome given President McKinley was the greatest reception ever given to an American citizen in Atlanta.

When the President arrived at Macon, Ga., on December 19, he made a few remarks to the Bibb County Camp of the Confederate Veterans' Association. The members of this camp were drawn up at the station, and they presented the President with a parchment setting forth the sentiments he expressed at Atlanta regarding the Confederate dead. One of the veterans asked the President to wear a badge of the Confederate association. He replied that he did not know whether it would be proper; but as the veteran insisted, and pinned it on the President's coat, he wore it during his stay at Macon.

The words of the President bore quick fruit. On December 17 a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington providing for the opening of national soldiers' homes to disabled veterans of the Confederate service from 1861 to 1865; and another bill was introduced directing the Secretary of War to permit clerks appointed by the governors of the several States interested to copy the muster-rolls of the Confederate army now in the War Department as part of the records of the Rebellion.

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DURING the afternoon of December 15, President McKinley received still another ovation, and he addressed nearly 10,000 persons in the auditorium of Piedmont Park, Atlanta, Ga. Secretary Alger started the enthusiasm by stepping to the front, asking the band to play "America," and requesting the audience to sing it. As the first bars of the song were played the President led the singing in person, with the result that Atlanta heard a chorus that will long be remembered.

Later, the President made a speech, during which he warmly praised the patriotism of the South under the old flag in the war with Spain, and added:

"That flag has been planted in two hemispheres, and there it remains, the symbol of liberty and law, of peace and progress. Who will withdraw it from the people over whom it floats in protecting folds? Who will haul it down?"

A roar of applause greeted the question.

Continuing, the President remarked:

"To this nation and every nation there come formative periods in its life and history. New conditions will be met only by new methods. Meeting these conditions hopefully, and facing them bravely and wisely, is to be the mightiest test of American virtue and capacity.

"The glories of the war cannot be dimmed, but the result will be incomplete and unworthy of us unless supplemented by civil victories, harder possibly to win, in their way no less indispensable.

"We will have our difficulties and our embarrassments. They follow all victories and accompany all great responsibilities. They are inseparable from

every great movement or reform. But American capacity has triumphed over all in the past.

"The Republic is to-day larger, stronger, and better prepared than ever before for wise and profitable developments in new directions."

* * * * *

AT a banquet tendered to President McKinley at Savannah, Ga., on December 17, the President referred to "the line of duty" of the United States toward the Philippine islands. He said, in part:

"If, following the clear precepts of duty, territory falls to us and the welfare of an alien people requires our guidance and protection, who will shrink from the responsibility, grave though it may be? Can we leave these people who, by the fortunes of war and our own acts, are helpless and without government, to chaos and anarchy after we have destroyed the only government they have had?

"Having destroyed their government, it is the duty of the American people to provide for them a better one. Shall we distrust ourselves, shall we proclaim to the world our inability to give kindly government to oppressed peoples, whose future by the victories of war is confided to us?

"We may wish it were otherwise, but who will question our duty now? It is not a question of keeping the islands of the East, but of leaving them. Dewey and Merritt took them, and the country instantly and universally applauded.

"Could we have brought Dewey away without universal condemnation at any time from the 1st of May, the day of his brilliant victory, which thrilled the

world with its boldness and heroism? Was it right to order Dewey to go to Manila and capture or destroy the Spanish fleet, and to despatch Merritt and his army to reinforce him?

"If it was duty to send them there, duty required them to remain there, and it was their clear duty to annihilate the fleet, take the city of Manila, and destroy the Spanish sovereignty in the archipelago.

"Having done all that in the line of duty, is there any less duty to remain there and give to the inhabitants protection, and also our guidance to a better government, which will secure to them peace and education and security in their life and property and in the pursuit of happiness?

"Are we unable to do this? Are we to sit down in our isolation and recognize no obligations to a struggling people whose present conditions we have contributed to make? I would rather have the confidence of the poet Bryant when he exclaims:

"Thou, my country, thou shalt never fall;
Seas and stormy air
Are the wide barrier of thy borders, where,
Among thy gallant sons that guard thee well,
Thou laugh at enemies. Who shall then declare
The date of thy deep-founded strength, or tell
How happy in thy lap the sons of men shall dwell?"

"My fellow-citizens, whatever covenants duty has made for us in the year 1898 we must keep."

The President's speech was applauded at almost every sentence, and the audience yelled "Yes, yes!" long and emphatically when he asked if it was right to send Dewey to the Philippines and Merritt to reinforce him.

The conclusion of the President's remarks was greeted by one of the greatest outbursts of applause which his recent speeches have called forth.

* * * * *

OUR first military governor of Manila, Major-General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., reached New York, on December 17, from Paris, where he has been giving our Peace Commissioners the benefit of his advice and experiences. He described the Philippine situation at length. During the course of his remarks he said:

"I am a firm believer in the retention of the Philippine islands by the United States. In undertaking their government I don't think that we face any very serious military or civil problem.

"The Filipinos respect our authority, and, I believe, will welcome it as a permanent thing if they are convinced that it is being exercised for their good. If they were inclined to resent it, why, I still believe the problem would be easy to solve. As near as I can make out, the strength of their army is from 12,000 to 14,000. Of these, lots are mere boys. With a force of from 20,000 to 30,000 men, 50 per cent of them Americans, the rest natives and Spanish troops that can be brought to our flag, we can go ahead and do what we please.

"The Filipinos are not capable of governing themselves. There are many intelligent men among them, but to give them independence would be to put the islands out as a prize for Europe to scramble for. Spain can never rule the islands again. We must keep them under our flag, and I don't think we'll have the slightest difficulty in governing them.

"The Spanish residents will certainly welcome us. No one is so heartily sick of Spanish rule as the Spanish residents. They believe that their property interests will be better protected under our flag than under the Spanish flag. It looks to me like very plain sailing in the Philippines for the United States. The annexation of the Philippines will advance our China trade undoubtedly, another strong argument in favor of their retention, and will afford many chances for the profitable investment of American capital."

The General also remarked:

"The feeling in France among the people is hostile to the United States. The French people have no hesitation in denouncing us roundly for our course in the war. But in every British possession, as in every American city, the cry goes up: 'Don't give up the Philippines!' The English-speaking people all over the world are with us."

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WHILE the President has been speaking in the South on expansion, Rear-Admiral Dewey, on December 16, outlined his views on the political situation in the Philippine islands in an informal manner, saying that his sphere was purely naval, and treating the subject in a most quiet and courteous manner.

Our Admiral, it seems, believes the Filipinos are friendly, although a few influential Filipinos are engaged in an ambitious attempt at self-advancement, and are clamoring for independence, though unable to understand the true meaning of the word. These men may create trouble, although the Admiral points

out that every day that passes without a conflict means so much gain. But, he adds, the friendly feeling is steadily increasing and the agitators are weakening.

Admiral Dewey is much interested in the organized movement among our volunteers at Manila to get their discharges there and engage in business enterprises, as he believes there is a practically unlimited field in the Philippines for planters, farmers, and miners.

The Admiral also expresses the opinion that it would be advisable for the United States to pay the Filipino insurgents their arrears of wages, as the whole amount would be only a comparatively trifling sum, and the payment of the troops would have a valuable effect. He is also convinced that the insurgents deserve acknowledgment, and believes in the practicability of liberal measures in the direction of local self-government.

When questioned as to the possibility of international complications, Admiral Dewey said:

"Prior to the arrival of the monitors, I felt uneasy. But now I am ready to hold this position against the whole earth."

Preparations are being made to send a number of regiments of regular United States infantry to Manila. The order says it is impossible to state the duration of the tour of service, but preparations should be made with a view to at least two or three years' service before returning to the United States.

Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, the Philippine leader, has lodged with the American Peace Commission at Paris a strong protest, which

has thus become part of the records. He says the Americans in "imploing the armed co-operation of Aguinaldo and the other Philippine chiefs" before the declaration of war and "at a moment of great anxiety," offered, as agents of the great American nation, to recognize the independence of the Filipino nation as soon as its triumph was attained, and Agoncillo therefore calls for the fulfilment of these alleged promises.

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TALES of the sea are generally told at second hand, by bright reporters who gather the facts, piece by piece, from those who have been through the dangers of the deep. It is rare indeed that one who has taken part in the battles with the ocean is able, or willing, to recount his or her experiences. But Warren R. Hardenbergh, of New Brunswick, a yeoman on the United States gunboat *Scorpion*, formerly the yacht *Sovereign*, has written a letter describing admirably a storm through which the gunboat recently passed while on her way from Havana to Port Royal, S. C. The story is so well told that we think it worthy of reproduction in these pages. Hardenbergh said:

"The storm was particularly bad for us from the fact that we were aboard a smooth-water yacht, rendered top-heavy by our heavy battery, and also because all hands were nearly frozen, we having been for eight months in warm Cuban waters. Daylight on Sunday, December 4, found us in the Gulf Stream, well on our way toward Hatteras. The wind gradually freshened until, about midnight, a veritable hurricane was howling. The seas increased with the

wind, and about one o'clock we were hove to, with oil-bags on our weather bow.

"At this time I was on duty on deck forward, and the scene was magnificent. The ocean was as white as milk with foam, while the tremendous seas looming up one after the other were ominous in their grandeur. We were taking in water now over the bow at every plunge. Life-lines were stretched fore and aft, and everything about the decks was made as secure as possible.

"The seas increased in size and violence, every other one going clear over the top of us forward, while the whole deck was waist deep in water, and every man-Jack and the cabin boy was hanging to a rope for dear life. Things began to look serious. The little *Scorpion* was doing nobly, however, and after every plunge would rapidly rise to the crest of the next mountain of water, shaking herself like a game swimmer who clears his face of brine.

"At two o'clock in the morning one of our gunner's mates was injured, being nearly washed overboard. He was saved only by the quick and grandly heroic work of the jackies who were nearest him at the time the accident happened. At four o'clock word was passed that there was a foot of water in the fire-room, and a gang of men were instantly detailed to form a bucket brigade, our only hope, as our bilge-pump was out of order. The ship was laboring heavily now, and we commenced to wonder which part of her would go first.

"At half-past four o'clock a tremendous, foam-crowned sea boarded us fore and aft, washed away all the stern rail, broke the steam steering-gear, bin-

nacle and all, while scuttle-butts, arm-chests, and everything else movable were surging to and fro. It was a miserable outlook. Our chances were very slim, as without being able to steer she rapidly fell off in the trough of the tremendous billows.

"The *Scorpion* having twin screws, the quarter-master managed to keep her quartering to the seas, while we lashed two crowbars to the smashed wheel, and after about five minutes she was gradually brought to the wind again.

"I shall never forget the picture presented at the moment when the steering apparatus disappeared. The order was, 'All hands on deck; save yourselves if you can!' The whole crew rushed to the quarter-deck, and, with set teeth and blanched faces, hung on to the life-lines, and with bated breath waited for the ship to founder beneath their feet; but the instant she started to windward again, with a cheer the crew rushed back to their various stations and worked for life, every man doing twice what before would have been impossible. The boats were not even thought of, as they would not have lived a second in such a sea.

"And so we labored and plunged, every minute expecting to hear her split open. It was awful. At 7 p.m. the fore-hatch disappeared, and a torrent of tons of green water rushed in. The bilge was instantly filled. A tarpaulin was found, and after infinite work was battened down. All the canvas on the ship was then brought forward and nailed on the tarpaulin. Another bucket brigade was quickly formed and started to bail out. At nine o'clock she was laboring less, but there seemed no abatement in the wind. We were still taking water over forward.

"At midnight we were gaining on the water in the hold, the barometer was rising rapidly, and we knew that if we could hold on a few hours more we might get through. At four o'clock in the morning matters looked better; the barometer still rising. At sunrise the navigator got an observation, and after rolling around until midday we started back for Port Royal, which place we reached on the sixth day.

"The ship was saved by the crew and by hard, plucky work. We are a wreck, and will be some time in getting into shape. All hands are played out. Four men are more or less seriously injured, but otherwise all are well. It has been a fitting end to an exciting cruise, and it may not be over yet, as we must stick to the ship and bring her home."

* * * * *

THE United States Government, in a most praiseworthy effort to enable our soldiers and sailors in Cuba, Porto Rico, Honolulu, and the Philippine islands to receive their Christmas and New Year's gifts as promptly as possible, established what was pleasantly known as "the deadhead express." That is to say, our Government placed all the United States transports bound for places garrisoned by our troops at the disposal of the friends and relatives of the soldiers for carrying Christmas and New Year's presents free of charge. This has been a great assistance as well as a great relief, financially, to the dear ones at home who wished to forward Christmas or other remembrances to the loved ones at the front.

The packages might have brought tears to the eyes of many people without subjecting them to ridicule.

There were home-made clothing and underclothing from mothers, sisters or wives, and sweethearts; hundreds and hundreds of home-made plum-puddings and mince-pies; stacks of turkeys and chickens for the cold-storage rooms; and countless boxes and baskets, all marked in some endearing way, with cordial wishes for "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

Many of the presents sent to far-away Manila will not reach there until long after Christmas Day is past. But the boys in Cuba and Porto Rico are more fortunate, and have been enabled to have almost as jolly a time in their camps as they would have had at home.

But Christmas and New Year's presents were not the only articles forwarded to the troops doing duty on foreign soil. The newly organized mail services of Cuba and Porto Rico, to say nothing of Hawaii and the Philippines, were taxed to their utmost capacity, huge bags of mail for the soldiers being forwarded by every transport leaving our shores.

* * * * *

THE sympathetic understanding between the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and Japan on far Eastern matters may or may not have an existence in fact. But it is generally looked upon as existing, and it was asserted in a despatch from Vienna on December 15 that, according to St. Petersburg and London advices, serious negotiations have been begun between Russia and Great Britain for the solution of the Chinese problem. It was pointed out that Russia had concluded that it would be impossi-

ble to resist the threatened co-operation of Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and Japan.

That this is the case seems probable from the fact that the Dowager Empress of China has finally, after several postponements, received the wives of the foreign ministers at Peking, according to her promise made to Prince Henry of Prussia when he visited her some time ago. This is quite an unbending upon the part of her Majesty; so much so, that the reception was looked upon as being more important than any political change in China.

The ladies of the diplomatic corps proceeded from the British legation to the palace, and at the entrance were met by a number of gorgeously attired mandarins, who conducted them to the great hall. There they were received by several Chinese ladies, who escorted the visitors to the audience chamber. The Dowager Empress was seated upon a dais behind a table decorated with chrysanthemums and apples. The Emperor was seated on her left hand.

Lady Macdonald, wife of the British minister, who is the senior member of the diplomatic corps, and therefore entitled to precedence, read a speech in English, congratulating the Dowager Empress on her birthday. Her Majesty returned her thanks; and the foreign ladies then mounted the dais and bowed before her and before the Emperor. The Dowager Empress then presented each of the visiting ladies with a ring of pearl and gold, after which the visitors retired to an adjoining hall, where a sumptuous Chinese luncheon was served.

After the repast a crowd of princesses and palace attendants entered the hall, followed by the Dowager



GIBRALTAR, LOOKING NORTH TOWARD SPAIN.

Empress and the Empress, wife of the young Emperor. The young Empress is described as being "sad, meek, and very pretty."

The Dowager Empress conversed with the foreign ladies. When tea was served she drank from each lady's cup, and finally gave way to emotion and embraced her visitors.

A performance at the theatre at the palace was next witnessed by the ladies of the diplomatic corps. At its conclusion the visitors returned to the dining-hall, where they were served with a wonderful assortment of Chinese sweetmeats, tea, and wine.

In bidding her guests adieu, the Dowager Empress expressed a hope to see them again.

The Marquis Ito, the distinguished Japanese statesman, who recently visited Peking in an attempt to bring about an alliance between Japan and China, takes a very gloomy view of the Chinese situation. He is quoted as having said recently in regard to the future of the Chinese Empire:

"There is no man in China who can rescue that country from the impending collapse. China is so big as to defy all attempts at renovating. I shall not be surprised if a sad fate overtakes China within a short time—say three years."

The rebels in the Chinese province of Hoo-Pe have seized the town of Chung-Yang, on the north bank of the Yang-tse-Kiang, and, according to a despatch from Shanghai, have massacred a French priest and one hundred converts.

There is no change in the situation at Nanking, where the viceroy, supported by the Americans and

British, is still holding out against the French demands for territorial extension at Shanghai at the expense of American and British settlers.

To make the situation more complicated, it is said that a French expedition has been despatched up the river Yang-tse-Kiang, and that a French gunboat is already above Nanking, the so-called "Southern Capital" of China.

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WITH the Russians behaving more peacefully in China, it is pleasant to record that at St. James' Hall, London, on December 18, a great public conference in favor of an international ratification of the Czar's peace, or disarmament, proposals was held, and special services with the same object in view took place in a number of churches in Great Britain.

Mr. William T. Stead, the English editor of *The Review of Reviews*, at the St. James' Hall meeting, gave an outline of the remarkable interview which he recently had with the Czar at Livadia. He reports that the Czar said in substance as follows:

"I look out over the world; I study our civilization, and I do not find it very good. I see all nations engaged in seizing or trying to seize all the territory not yet occupied by European Powers.

"For the native races, what does imperial expansion mean? Too often opium, alcohol, and all manner of diseases; a great gulf between the governed and those who rule; and crushing taxation upon the natives for the blessings of this civilization.

"And for the nations who seize, what does it mean? A continual increase of suspicion, jealousy, and

rivalry; the heaping up of fleets and armies in order to take part in a scramble with the world, with the result that the army and navy are swallowing up more and more millions that should be used for the welfare of the people and the advancement of the world. On top are a few very rich and comfortable.

"Down below, with an ever-increasing pressure of taxes for armaments, is the great mass of poor people whose position is not very good. There is an ever-increasing multitude of those below, with their brooding discontent ripening into socialism and developing into all kinds of anarchy.

"War has become so expensive that no state can stand the strain of protracted war without having to look bankruptcy in the face; and we are so perfecting our modern weapons of destruction that no army can go into the field without losing so large a proportion of its officers that when the war is over, even if that army is victorious, the war will have inflicted irreparable loss on the country.

"What with disconnection caused by mobilizing, what with an empty exchequer, what with decimated ranks of leading and governing men, I see nothing before any nation but a terrible heritage of revolutionary anarchy."

This gloomy view of the political situation is due, however, apparently, to other than humanitarian reasoning.

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IN spite of the Czar's peace interview, the reported efforts to bring about a better understanding between Russia and Great Britain, and the movement in Great Britain to indorse the Czar's peace proposi-

tions, engineered by Mr. William T. Stead, the enterprising English editor, the work of equipping the British fleet and army to the highest state of efficiency continues; and a recent utterance of the British Premier has given rise to considerable comment. Lord Salisbury said:

"You have a certain amount of strength, a very great and peculiar strength, because it is mainly naval; but still a very good strength. But it is a strength which may not be equal to more than a certain effort; and if you knew that that effort is impending, would you be wise preliminarily to waste your strength upon a matter of secondary importance?"

Only France or Russia, or both, can have been meant by the veiled utterance of the Premier. Russia and Great Britain, however, as we have already pointed out, are said to be on the verge of a better understanding, and France and Great Britain are also reported to be on better terms; but Great Britain has not yet replaced her sword in the scabbard.

Further proof of the fact that Great Britain sees her opportunity to insist on a settlement of pending disputes with her enemies has apparently come to light. Russia is in great need of money, her treasury is drained, and famine and the spread of leprosy are disturbing the Empire. She has unsuccessfully tried to raise further loans in France, Germany, and Great Britain, and now she is said on good authority to be trying to borrow a large sum of money in the United States. This, if true, is the first time a foreign power has attempted to raise money in this country.

The artillery of Russia, it is further pointed out, needs rearming with quick-firing guns; her navy must be strengthened; the Trans-Siberian Railroad, already, in some quarters, pronounced a failure from commercial and military standpoints, has to be completed; millions are being spent on the fortifications of Port Arthur, and Russia's borrowing power in Europe is seemingly exhausted.

This is why France cannot count on the support of Russia, and why Great Britain seems to be insisting upon the settlement of all the outstanding scores with both these nations.

Finally, these facts have prompted the Czar's peace proposals. Great Britain will meet them, and she will meet the overtures of France; but she will do so on her own terms.

Japan, it has also been asserted, has been trying to raise a loan in New York. This report has not been confirmed; but the fact that Russia is trying to borrow money here appears to be well established.

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GEN. JOHN R. BROOKE, who has been appointed Governor-General of Cuba, was a witness, on December 15, before the War Investigation Commission at Washington. He admitted that at first there were many complaints of the scarcity of medicines, but he added that all such complaints were promptly investigated and remedied as soon as possible.

Continuing, General Brooke said:

"The supply-depots I established myself. I have seen an army of 100,000 men in the field not so well

supplied. The Army of the Potomac in 1861 was not nearly so well furnished. While there was some shortage, it was only what might be expected when three armies were being rushed to equipment at three points—Chattanooga, Tampa, and San Francisco.”

The General also said he had never hesitated to assume responsibility by concentrating authority in his own hands and enforcing obedience to his orders. He had noticed very few instances where there was not prompt compliance with his orders.

When eight of the best-equipped regiments were ordered to Tampa it was necessary to strip some regiments to help out others; and even then regiments left the United States poorly equipped. But by that time the War Department had exhausted all the tentage in the country, and canteens, knives, forks, cups, and articles of that description were short at Camp Thomas, where he was in command, and elsewhere.

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IT cannot be denied that “Kaiser Wilhelm” is a most interesting personage. He is always before the public in some manner.

The policy of Emperor William of Germany, for instance, was denounced on December 15 in the Reichstag, or Parliament, at Berlin, by Herr Bebel, the famous Socialist leader. He said it was a pity that the revenues of the German Empire were swallowed up by the army, the navy, and the colonies, and that he understood there was an intention in influential quarters to introduce a bill providing for a still larger naval programme. His remarks finally led to an uproar, and he was called to order.

A glance at the home life of the Emperor will be interesting.

It is not generally known that Emperor William is one of the busiest men in the world. He gets up at five o'clock or earlier, and at 6:30 he is at breakfast with the Empress. As he breakfasts he glances over the contents of piles of letters and reports.

After breakfast he visits his children, receives the court officials, the ministers of the kingdom and of the empire, and the generals and councillors.

At nine o'clock the Emperor goes for a drive; and at eleven he is back at the palace, ready to receive a crowd of all sorts of high officials.

Sometimes the duties of the Emperor oblige him to change his uniform half-a-dozen times before two o'clock, out of respect for foreign visitors who have arranged for interviews.

At 2:30 the Emperor has luncheon, and afterward goes out to make official calls. On his return home he signs papers until dinner-time. Dinner is generally over by seven o'clock. The young princes are then called in, and the Emperor fences with them. At about ten o'clock his Majesty goes to bed; though, necessarily, some of his evenings are passed at theatres, balls, banquets, and parties, and during the day he has to find time for reviews, manoeuvres, inspections, and other duties.

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RUSSIA, by the way, is already actively engaged in undoing the work done by Emperor William at Constantinople. The Russian Grand Duke Nicholas arrived there on December 16 with the mission to

"draw closer the ties of friendship binding the two countries."

On December 18 the Grand Duke unveiled, at Galatana, near San Stefano, a monument to the Russian soldiers who fell during the Russo-Turkish War. It was at San Stefano on March 3, 1878, just outside Constantinople, that the treaty of peace which ended the war was signed. The Russians were compelled to halt there owing to the presence of a powerful British fleet which had forced the passage of the Dardanelles and was ready to take part in the defence of Constantinople.

Earlier in the day (December 18) there was a religious service in the Russian chapel at Constantinople, and a military parade at which representatives of all the Balkan States were present.

This is very significant, as these are the half-Russianized principalities, Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro, which are counted upon by Russia to be on her side in the case of trouble in the East.

The Turkish newspapers, however, are said to have been excessively irritated at these ceremonies, which recall great disasters to the Turkish army.

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JUST about this time of the year people begin to speculate upon the probable duration or length of the winter, and many old prophecies are recalled. Some of them are hundreds of years old. They are all interesting.

For instance, the following is most appropriate:

"If New Year's Eve night wind blows south
It betokeneth warmth and growth ;

If west, much milk, and fish in the sea ;
If north, much cold and storms there'll be."

Another prophecy says :

"Clear autumn, windy winter ;
Warm autumn, long winter."

The above is particularly interesting to us this year, as we have had a "clear autumn."

The saying, "A green winter makes a fat churchyard," is probably one of the oldest, if not the oldest, winter prophecy, as it has been traced to China.

In Scotland they say :

"Who doffs his coat on winter's day
Will gladly put it on in May."

A fair day in winter is pronounced to be the "mother of a storm." In Greece they have a saying, running: "If there is much rain in the winter the spring is generally dry; and if the winter is dry the spring is rainy."

In our country we say: "After a rainy winter follows a fruitful spring.

An Italian proverb says :

"Dearth under water ;
Bread under snow."

The following is an American improvement upon a well-known English rhyme :

"Dirty days hath September,
April, June, and November ;
From January up to May,
The rain it raineth every day.
All the rest have thirty-one,
Without a blessed gleam of sun ;

And if any of them had two-and-thirty,
They'd be just as wet and twice as dirty."

Finally, an old rhyme reads:

"If Candlemas Day be fair and bright,
Winter will have another flight;
But if it be dark, with clouds of rain,
Winter is gone, and won't come again."

Candlemas Day comes on February 2. It is kept in memory of the presentation of the Infant Jesus in the Temple, and in the past was celebrated by lighting up the churches with many candles.

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GEN. LEONARD WOOD, the American commander at Santiago, has taken steps to protect what is left of the "Surrender Tree"—the tree beneath which the Spaniards agreed to the surrender of Santiago. It has been enclosed with a wire fence, and an order has been issued imposing a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for 100 days as a penalty for mutilating this historical tree.

The representative of a New York company has proposed to the Navy Department to raise the *Maine* out of the mud of Havana harbor and deliver what remains of the battleship at New York for \$250,000 and a third of her appraised value at the time of her delivery. The company also offers to raise the armored cruiser *Colon* for \$1,000,000 and a third of her appraised value, no money to be paid in case of failure.

The French Chamber of Deputies has almost unanimously adopted a bill loaning 200,000,000 francs (about \$40,000,000) for the construction of railroads

in Indo-China, the loan to be guaranteed by the Government of Indo-China.

The site in Paris for the proposed Lafayette statue has been chosen. It is a square in the Louvre Garden, and was destined by Napoleon III. as the site for a monument in honor of Napoleon I. The Lafayette monument is to be erected by Americans, and its unveiling will be a feature of the festivities attending the opening of the Exposition of 1900.

The United States battleships *Oregon* and *Iowa*, which sailed from New York on October 12 for Manila, via Honolulu, arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, on December 17, and proceeded on December 19 after coaling.

When the new commercial treaty between France and Italy was signed, many people looked upon this as being France's reply to the Fashoda incident, and that Great Britain had lost an ally while France had gained one. But in No. 109 of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, after announcing the conclusion of the treaty, we said:

"Italy, as a practically bankrupt nation, can no doubt be persuaded to remain on the British side if sufficient inducements are held out."

This, it appears, has been done.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies on December 16 it was announced that an agreement, equivalent to a formal treaty, had been arrived at between Italy and Great Britain for the maintenance of the *status quo*, or state of affairs as now existing, in Africa, along the Red Sea, in the Mediterranean, in the back country of Tripoli and Raheita, and in the Soudan.

A despatch from Cairo, Egypt, on December 19, announced that Major Marchand and his party evacuated Fashoda, on the Nile, during the morning of December 11, when the French flag was lowered. The Frenchmen started in the direction of the Sobat River, and are understood to be about to make their way to the Red Sea, through Abyssinia.

There was still another exciting scene in the French Chamber of Deputies, on December 19, growing out of the Dreyfus affair. The Government was compelled to admit the existence of secret documents in the case which have not been placed before the Court of Cassation. This will be done, however, if the court guarantees not to make them public, as they are said to affect the national interests of France. It is claimed these documents really show that Russia has been maintaining spies in France.

The palace at Havana has been cleaned, painted, and fitted with new plumbing by the Spaniards, preparatory to its being occupied by the Americans. Cuba is almost evacuated by the Spanish troops, and the American forces are in possession everywhere.

A convention of the representatives of the towns of Porto Rico, called by General Henry, met on December 19, and declared enthusiastically in favor of free trade with the United States, compulsory education, territorial organization with a view to early Statehood on the same basis as citizens of the United States, financial reform, commercial and religious liberty, and the limitation of suffrage, or right of voting, to males twenty-one years of age who pay taxes and are able to read and write.



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